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LEATHER COLLARS
LEADS & HARNESS
FOR DOGS
OF ALL SIZES
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

\$80
CORONA
TYPEWRITER
FOR TRAVELLING
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 1027.

November 10, 1919, Temperature 73

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 95.

November 10, 1919, Temperature 74.

No. 17,796.

一拜禮 號十月一十年九一

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1919.

日八十月九年未己次國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
HOK UN-KOWLOON.

Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".

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HUDSON, ESSEX, CHANDLER, OVERLAND CARS

A consignment of HUDSON and ESSEX Cars
expected shortly.

Orders may now be booked. Cars for hire.
Lessons in driving at moderate inclusive prices.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS

Cure a Cold in the Shortest
Possible Time.

An Excellent Remedy For

Neuralgia and Malarial
Headache.

This excellent remedy is sent regularly
from Hongkong to customers in
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

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of Artistic Design
Charming Tone Quality
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THE
ROBINSON PIANO
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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAD
5" to 15"

4 STRAND
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2243.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

AUSTRO-GERMANS COULDN'T GET

WASHINGTON, November 8.

The international labour conference decided to admit South African, Japanese, and other delegates whose admission had been opposed.

PARIS, November 8.
At the supreme council, the American delegate Polk announced that the Austro-German delegates to the Washington labour conference had been unable to obtain shipping accommodation to America.

SEVEN NEW RUSSIAN STATES.

THIS WILL NOT SUIT DENIKIN.

LONDON, November 5.

Representatives of seven new Russian States, Azerbaijan, northern Caucasus, Georgia, Kuban Republic, Estonia, Latvia, and Ukraine, have sent a joint note to the Supreme Council asking for recognition of their independence.

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS.

BLOCKADE OF RUSSIA NOT LEGALLY A BLOCKADE.

LONDON, November 5.

In the House of Commons a batch of questions was asked regarding the British Policy toward Russia. Colonel Malone asked what would be the duration of the blockade. Mr. Harmsworth replied that as far as Britain was concerned the present "economic pressure" (which did not legally amount to a blockade), would continue till a democratic government which could be recognised by the Allies was established in Russia. (Cheers.)

Replying to further questions, Mr. Long stated that since the German armistice, approximately \$5,000,000 had been spent on naval operations in the Baltic and Black Sea. No British force was at present operating in the Caspian. Probably these operations would be wound up before the end of the financial year.

Mr. Harmsworth said a meeting would occur shortly in Denmark between British and Bolshevik representatives regarding an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Premier would be happy to receive a deputation from the Commons Channel Tunnel Committee to urge the immediate construction of the tunnel.

Mr. Horne announced that 5,088 employers had undertaken to provide employment for 46,000 disabled ex-soldiers in response to the recent appeal by his Majesty.

PAPUAN OIL FIELDS.

BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT.

SYDNEY, November 8.

Sir Joseph Cook, minister for the navy, in a speech disclosed the existence of a new partnership between the Imperial Government and the Commonwealth for a more efficient exploitation of the Papuan oilfields. The Imperial Government grants the Commonwealth £50,000 and selects the borders.

VIENNA FOOD SITUATION DESPERATE

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

The Reparation Sub-commission has completed ten days sitting by issuing an interim report. Sir William Goode, the British representative, interviewed by Reuter, said the condition at Vienna was well-nigh desperate owing to the nonfulfilment of the contracts by Jugo-Slav and Czechoslovak Governments to deliver foodstuffs and coal respectively. There were absolutely no reserves of bread, meat, or fats. The position was accentuated by delay to food-trains owing to the shortage of coal.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.

Mr. Lewis, the miners' leader, declared that the miners would resume negotiations immediately if the injunction were withdrawn as Gompers advocated.

FUGILISM.

DEMPSEY V. BECKETT.

ALABAMA, November 4.

Dempsey has signed an agreement to fight Beckett at New Orleans on March 17. This is conditional on Beckett defeating Carpentier. Dempsey is to receive \$125,000. Tortories is promoting the fight.

THE SHANTUNG VOTE IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

The correct figures of the voting on the Shantung provision of the Treaty were 41 to 26.

NOT AN ELECTION SPEECH.

BUT SOUNDS LIKE ONE.

STRASBOURG, November 5.

M. Clemenceau, speaking not as a candidate for election but as the head of the government, dwelt on the formidable reconstruction task of the democracies. The only solution was work. In view of the complexity of the problems confronting the new political era, it was important that the elections should result in the establishment of a homogeneous parliamentary majority, which could carry out a well-defined programme of action. An all-Republican majority alone could fight the destructive action of revolutionary minorities. He condemned general strikes but if society were menaced it ought to rely less on armed force than on itself. He cited the railway strike in Britain as an example of the efficacy of a free organisation of citizens. One of the grave dangers of the future was Bolshevism but the union of all good Frenchmen should be sufficient to build an insurmountable rampart against such savagery.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 8th.

Silver reached 81d. per ounce yesterday, in consequence of the American strikes holding up supplies and the active demand from China.

AUSTRALIAN RACING.

MELBOURNE, November 8th.

The result of the Victory Derby is as follows:—

Richmond Main 1

Artilleryman 2

Surveys 3

Won by half a length. The betting on Richmond Main was 5 to 1.

MELBOURNE, November 4th.

The result of the Melbourne Cup is as follows:—

Artilleryman 1

Richmond Main 2

Two Blues 3

There were 20 runners. Won by six lengths, half a length dividing second and third. The betting on Artilleryman was 10 to 1.

NEW BARONY.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A barony has been conferred on Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CABINET-MAKING DIFFICULTIES.

PEKING, November 8th.

The new Premier is experiencing difficulty in the formation of a Cabinet owing to the opposition of the Anfu Club, which wishes its representatives included.

The keenest fight is proceeding over the appointment to the Ministry of Finance. The Premier nominates Chow Tse-chi, who is acceptable to the President and also enjoys the confidence of the American bankers. Without him it is feared that American gold will not be forthcoming.

TUOHUNS AND ARMY REDUCTION.

The Tuohuns' willingness to agree to a twenty per cent. reduction of the military strength is explained by the fact that most of the armies have a paper strength beyond the actual strength; consequently, the Tuohuns are ready to sacrifice their income for patriotic purposes.

SHIPS FIVE TIMES MORE COSTLY.

The Weekly Dispatch asks:—How will our supremacy as a shipbuilding nation be affected by the claim now being made by shipbuilding and engineering workers for a reduction of the weekly hours of labour from 47 to 44?

It may be taken that employers and men are at one in recognising the necessity of maintaining that supremacy. Between them they must ensure that our output is greater than, and its quality superior to, that of our competitors. So that the first thing to consider before changing conditions is the relative positions of ourselves and our rivals.

In America labour is dearer than here so far as the actual wages per hour are concerned, but it is asserted in authoritative quarters that the American employed in the shipbuilding industry accomplishes three times as much over a similar period as the average shipyard employee in this country.

It is true that the Americans cannot yet produce vessels as cheaply as \$25 to \$30 per ton. But they finish the construction much more quickly, and this frequently decides an order in their favour. Then the quality of their work is still inferior to that of the British workmen; but, again it may be said that the quality of the American article is steadily being improved.

The inferiority of the American has been due to the fact that there have never been trade union restrictions in America, and therefore any person could, and can now, find employment in the shipyards. The workers across the Atlantic are therefore only really learning the technicalities of the industry. But there is a prospect that the American workman may soon become as efficient as any other.

It is not yet possible to judge fairly the effect on output of the reduction of the working week to 47 hours. Introduced officially at the commencement of the year, the shortened week was not in practical operation until March. Since the adoption of the 47 hours system in the steel-making industry, however, one firm in the north has dropped nearly 2,000 tons per month in its average production.

BUSINESS NOTICES

DISTINCTIVE STYLES

IN SMART HEADWEAR.

NOW SHOWING

AT

SHAW'S

SOFT FELTS, SINGLE TERAIS

DOUBLE TERAIS

STRAW HATS

VELOURS

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES

LONDON'S BEST MAKES

J. T. SHAW

—TEL. 692.—

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

PACIFIC PORTS ANNUAL.

Trade Articles from all Pacific Regions, Descriptive Articles on all Ports of the Pacific Ocean—W. & S. America, Japan, China, Australasia, etc.

Freight Calculation Table, Distance Table, Trade Statistics, Port and Postal Regulations, etc., etc.

On Sale at Messrs. BREWER & Co.,

Tel. 696. 23 Queen's Road Central.

TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE PHARMACY, 22, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 545.

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ARE SHOWING EVERYTHING

SUITABLE FOR EVENING WEAR

IN

FROCKS, CAPES, COATS,

GLOVES, etc., etc.

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DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(CORNER FLOWER STREET)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15 Queen's Road Central.

(Tel. 75.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHNNIE WALKER Whisky

THE
HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY, November 11, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

15 Bags Yunnan Red Beans,

15 do do White Beans.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

THURSDAY, November 13,

1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.,

at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,

A Collection of Valuable

Jewellery,

comprising:—

Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings,

Brooches, Pins, Cuff Links, Studs,

etc., etc.

(Plain and set with precious stones)

Also

A Selection of Gold Watches.

N. B. The above will be found

suitable for Christmas presents.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 12th.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, November 14, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

At No. 25 Godown, Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,

Lt., Kowloon.

1 Drum Caustic Soda

(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

16 Drums Caustic Soda

(Stored in No. 19 Godown.)

16 Cases Bicarbonate of Soda

(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

2 Cases Sulphuric Acid

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

64 Cases Aluminium Sulphate

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

44 Cases Aluminium Sulphate

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

20 Cases Aluminium Sulphate

(Stored in No. 1 Godown.)

50 Bags Talcum Powder

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

40 Bags Talcum Powder

(Stored in No. 3 Godown.)

25 Cases Naphthalene

(Stored in No. 0 Godown.)

50 Cases Chrome Alum

(Stored in No. 51 Godown.)

16 Cases Bisulphate of Soda

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES will be held on the following DAYS during the month of November, from 4.30 to 7 P.M.—

MONDAY, 10th. FRIDAY, 14th.

MONDAY, 17th. FRIDAY, 21st.

MONDAY, 24th. THURSDAY, 27th.

Admission to Dance Room each Day

\$2. per head, including TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

In Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc. The public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening on which due Notice will be given by advertisement in the local newspapers. The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE has this day been REMOVED from No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, to Victoria Building No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

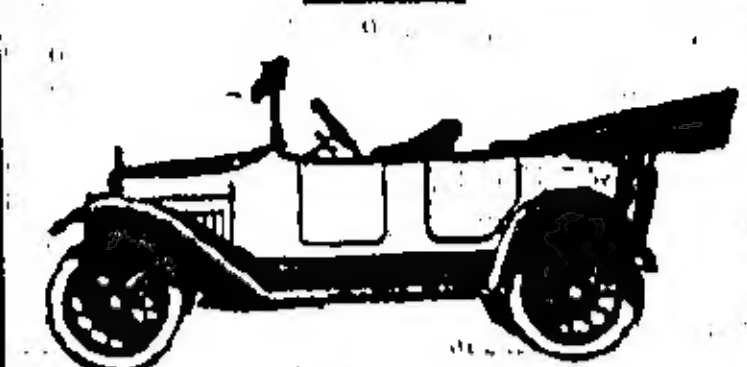
VERNON & SMYTH,

Share and General Brokers.

Hongkong, November 1, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

理代泰昌榮

JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment
of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
and SWEETENED COCOA and
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, a specialty for Retailers.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,
Nos. 47 & 48, Cross Street, Hongkong,
Telephone Nos. 1239 & 1240.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received direct from the
**NORTHERN SCOTTISH
FISHERIES**

selected
**FILLET HADDOCK
AND
KIPPERS.**

WE HAVE
Great Varieties of used
and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS
Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,
and
on Approval Books
FOR COLLECTORS

GRACIA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,
Toys, etc., etc.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 520. Hongkong

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.

No. 64, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

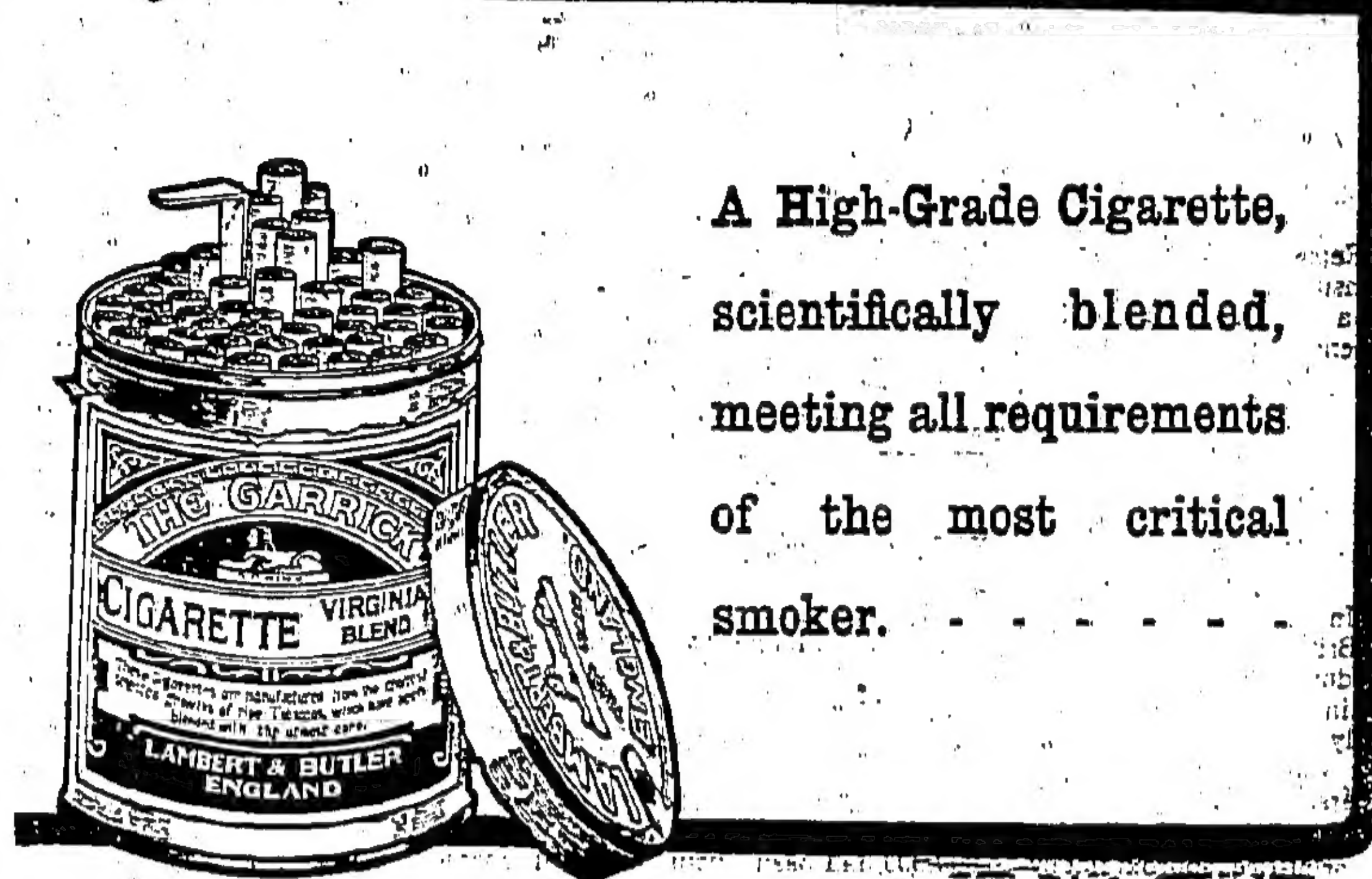
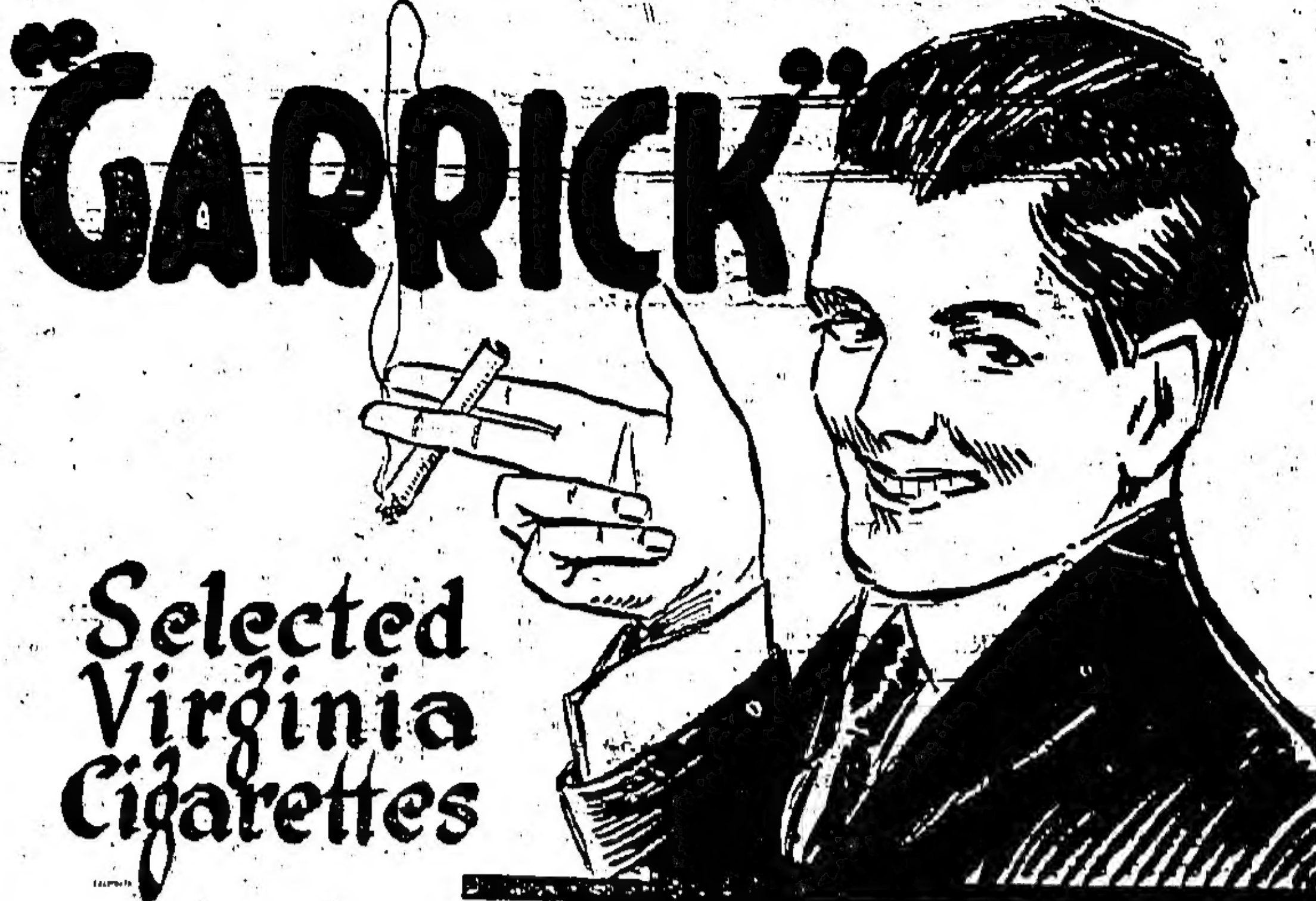
THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1, for Rheumatism, No. 2, for Gout, No. 3, for Gravel.

Each Bottle 1/6, 3 for 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers.

SOLE AGENTS: HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, 47 & 48, CROSS STREET, HONGKONG.



A High-Grade Cigarette,
scientifically blended,
meeting all requirements
of the most critical
smoker.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE KILT IN SCOTLAND.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

September 17.
The fate of the kilted civilian who ventures to walk abroad in the town and city streets of Scotland is to create an epidemic of neck-turning. South of the Highland Line this is prompted by the frank and natural curiosity aroused by beholding "a strange man in a garment wild." North of the Highland Line it is more in the spirit of a subtly jealous criticism that glances are cast at the unwarranted publicity. It is more than probable that in all places he will be regarded, especially if he is a stranger, with quinquennial more time-worn than worthy, from the lips of fugitive small boys. Apart from actual Highland gatherings (where everyone is expected to "dress the part") there are only four species of kilted folk accepted without comment in Scotland. In the North the heads of clans and sept; the "gentry"—which includes Englishmen, Welshmen, Jews, and any one who owns or uses land as a playground; in the South, the public piper; and, all over Scotland, the soldier. Scotland cherishes the picturesque dress, and rightly so. The kilt swings through the pages of our history to the proud notes of civility and romance; the Great War has brought it to the zenith of international fame. But what is it which practically precludes its civilian use as a country and holiday dress to middle-class Scots? We think that the answer is to be found that as suggested above, it gives the wearer too much publicity. As an evening dress it has a certain amount of popularity; but it would be thought that the thousands of Scotsmen who have become accustomed to wearing the kilt in the Army, and know the comfort and serviceableness of the dress, would now have the courage to continue its service as a civilian garb for country wear. But they don't. On the point of economy alone it is cheaper to buy a Harris doublet than a suit of knickerbockers. Let it be hoped that the many Army kilts of demobilized officers and men will not be put to the scissors by the womenfolk or kept as relics of a bygone splendour. If ever Scotland had a chance for the tartan, to come to its own again it is now. But the chance will be missed. The kilt is appropriate to the ghillie and the soldier, to the chieftain and the clansman upon "occasion." It is not, and it never will be, the dress of the man engaged in everyday labour or business.

A BURMA AUTHOR.

I learn that Mr. David Alex. Wilson, a retired judge resident at Ay-

—he was stationed for many years in Burma—is to publish another volume at an early date. He is still engaged upon his life of Carlyle, which, it is stated, will explode a number of fallacies.

POSTHUMOUS V.C. AWARD.

Lieut. William Arthur MacRae Bruce, 60th Seaforth Rifles, who has been posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry on 10th December, 1914, was the only son of Colonel Andrew MacRae Bruce, C.B., and grandson of the late Mr. Wm. A. Bruce, of Symington, Wharfedale, Shetland. After a distinguished career at Victoria College, Jersey, he entered Sandhurst, and a few years before the war was commissioned in the Seaforth Rifles. He came to Europe with the Indian Contingent, and had been several times in action. He was born in Edinburgh on 15th June 1890.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, M.P.

The greatest sympathy is everywhere expressed with Captain Elliot on the tragic death of his wife in a mountain-climbing accident while on their honeymoon in the Island of Skye. During the war the member for East Lanark was medical officer with the Scots Greys, and his frankness and cleverness made him very popular with the regiment. He caught the attention of Parliament by a witty speech on women's rights, which aroused hopes that he would prove a new Birrell. If he has not quite lived up to that fine expectation, he has at any rate emerged from the crowd.

DORNOCH WINS VICTORY

LOAN FLAG.

A Scottish burgh, Dornoch, has the honour of topping the list in the Victory Loan contest for the flag offered by the King for the city, burgh, or district which had the highest average subscription per head of population. The burgh of Dornoch heads the list with the fine average of £272 per head, beating the City of Westminster whose average was £180 per head. Fourth on the list is Edinburgh, fifth is Falkland, sixth is Troon, ninth is Melrose, eleventh is Haddington, and twelfth is Duns, the county town of Berwickshire,—eight Scottish names in the first twelve.

HOW SPATS CAME INTO

FASHION.

The question is asked, If we are to adopt economy clothes, must spats be sacrificed? It is interesting to recall that the modern fashion in spats dates from the Indian Mutiny. Civilians adopted them when accounts reached home of the gallant fight put up by the Highland regiments at Lucknow. "We were all anxious to imitate them in some manner," says a writer of the period, "the kilt was palpably impossible in our English towns and cities, and in a scrutiny of the Highland dress there was nothing so suitable for adopting as the spat. So it was quite 'the rage'."

ACCUMULATION OF GOODS IN VLADIVOSTOK.

According to reports from Vladivostok, it appears that there is now a huge accumulation of goods there and, to make matters worse, the accumulated goods, instead of decreasing, are still increasing. The trouble has existed since February, owing to the unsatisfactory service of railway transportation in the interior of Siberia. At the end of September there were 155,000 tons lying idle in Vladivostok, consisting chiefly of tea, metallic utensils, agricultural implements, metals, tanning materials, machinery, pig iron, beans, other cereals, etc. Most of these consignments have come from Japan or America, and owing to the decline of the ruble, there is, it is said, much trouble between consignors and consignees in the matter of delivery. It is feared that this will only add to the accumulation of goods, which is already sufficiently large to call for serious consideration for its early readjustment.

In this connection, it is not out of place to mention that the Tso (Far East) Kisen Kaisha of Kobe is opening a new weekly service between Tsingtao and Vladivostok on and after the 8th proximo. It is believed that the company will put a 1,700-ton type steamer for the time being on the run, and has already made arrangements for the establishment of an agency in Tsingtao. It is expected that there will be a freight war with the N.Y.F. and O.S.K., who are now on the run. Considering the unsatisfactory service of railway transportation in the interior of Siberia, which is chiefly responsible for the huge accumulation of goods in Vladivostok, already mentioned, it is feared that the expected competition among these steamship companies will make matters still worse in Vladivostok unless the much-desired readjustment is effected at the earliest moment.

REBUKED.

Straying into a Highland fishing village which had suffered severely from the d'Abernethy blight, we were watching the boats discharge a good catch of fish. "Pretty busy here," we remarked to a burly policeman who smoked strongly of the soil. "Busy!" he started; "and how would you think we were busy when there was not an inn nor a public-house nearer nor eight miles, and far only a porter and ale?"

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 47 & 48, Cross Street Central, Hongkong. Tel. No. 2230.
BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.



A REPUTATION OF 20%

is allowed on the retail price of all our VERMICELLI, PASTE STARS, MACARONI, EGG-NOODLES, and all other kinds of Soup Stuff, in respect of the OPENING CEREMONY OF OUR NEW FACTORY AT CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG, on the 25th OCTOBER for 20 days from the 25th inst. to the 14th November.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Outside under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms, Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to—
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE SUBURB.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Electric Lighting, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON."
Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:—

THE BEST TIPPINGS AND DINNERS.

FILLET HADDOCKS.

ICES AND ICED DRINKS.

CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.

A European Cafe under European Supervision.

Tel. 909.

Tel. 909.



**BLUE
BIRD
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR**
AND CONFECTIONERS

CHOCOLATES

Plain Swiss, Milk, Chocolate.

Home-Made Assorted - 50 cts. per lb.

Home-Made Milk and Borden's

Chocolate - 50 cts. per lb.

California "Star" Chocolate - 50 cts. per lb.

American Chocolate - 50 cts. per lb.

Imperial Cream - 50 cts. per lb.

Parisian Chocolate - 50 cts. per lb.

Swiss Chocolate - 50 cts. per lb.

TANGYUK, DANIEL.

the late HEN TING.

14, D'ARQUEL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Commission Free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEAU.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

WEDNESDAY,
November 12, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE HAMMERLESS 12 BORE SPORTING GUN, NEW
by Cogswell & Harrison, London.
And
One upright Weber Piano.
Fine tone.
Practically new.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
WEDNESDAY,
November 12, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising:—
Double Plain and Hemstitched and Scaloped Sheets, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels, Bathroom and Drawwork Bedspreads and Table Covers.
Also
Two 8 X Prismatic Binoculars, and
Suit and Attache Cases, Brass Jardinieres.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 6, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
WEDNESDAY,
November 12, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE, &c.
As follows:—
Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield Sofas & Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture, comprising Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c., Carpets new and second-hand, Curtains, &c.
Also
One Piano,
One 12-Bore Sporting Gun, Two Riches, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),
ON
FRIDAY,
November 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A consignment of
WATCHES,
by a well known Swiss Manufacturer, To be sold without reserve.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),
ON
FRIDAY,
November 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A quantity of
DRESS MATERIAL,
As follows:—
Blue and white serge, Flannel and Flannelette, Prints, Bed Sheetting Shirtings, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Table linen, &c.
A few lots of Toilet Soap, Perfumery, &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One Flanders Roadster
(with dicky).
16-20 H.P. Four Cylinder.
Bosch Magneto. New Tyres.
In good running order.
Full particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1919.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One
Outrigged racing skiff about 21 feet long with sliding seat and pair of oars, (newly done up).
The above craft is in good condition and is being sold due to owner leaving the Colony.
Terms:—Cash.
Particulars from the Undersigned.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1919.

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JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
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35 WORDS 5 SHILLINGS.
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Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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TO LET—A Vacant Plot of LAND at Yau-ma-tei. Suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

TO LET.
TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, 1 Kowloon. Apply to HURPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.
TO LET—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND, FRYA EAST. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.
On FRIDAY,
the 21st day of November, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his sale room in, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The Steamship "ASIA"
of 1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.
IN ONE LOT.
This Ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions namely Length 262 feet Breadth 32 feet 6 inches and Depth 18 feet 9 inches and her speed is about 10 knots.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspection of the vessel please apply to
Messrs. FUNG YUEN,
233 Wing Lok Street
or
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER DEACON & HARTON,
No. 1 Des Vaux Road Central
Vendor's Solicitors
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 13, 1919.

Nickelplated & White Ware
BATHROOM FIXTURES
New Stock Just Unpacked.

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LADIES' DRESSES,
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For all Occasions.
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"Barco" Steam Traps, Temperature Regulators, &c.
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NOTICES.
THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
ST. ANDREW'S BALL.
PRACTICE DANCES for the above will take place in the CITY HALL from 8 to 11 p.m. on TUESDAYS, 11th, 18th and 25th November. DANCING SHOES must be worn by all dancers and it is requested that no children be brought.
P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

NOTICE.
MR. W. P. SIMPSON, late of Messrs. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Tailors, 22, Maddox Street, London, W.1, has this Day joined our Firm as Cutter.
DISS BROS.
TAILORS.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.E.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

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In the laboratories of the most famous master minds of applied science have wrought into accurate, unshaking forms representing delicate mechanisms, which have advanced the world's great industries, brought safety to ocean travel, safeguarded the health of men, and brought about a thousand other on-ward steps in every walk of life.
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No. 11, d'Aguiar Street.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STEAM TURBINE.

The turbine of to-day carries the expansion of steam much further than has been found possible in any reciprocating engine, and owing to this property it has surpassed it in the economy of coal, and it realises to the fullest extent Watt's ideal of the expansion of steam from the boiler to the lowest vapour pressure obtainable in the condenser.

Among the minor improvements which in recent years have conducted to a higher efficiency in turbines are the more accurate curvature of the blades to avoid eddy losses in the steam, the raising of the peripheral velocities of the blades to nearly the velocity of the steam impinging upon them, and details of construction to reduce leakages to a minimum. In turbines of 20,000 h.p. to 30,000 h.p. 82 per cent. of the available energy in the steam is now obtainable as brake horse-power; and with a boiler efficiency of 85 per cent. the thermodynamic efficiency from the fuel to the electrical output of the alternator has reached 23 per cent., and shortly may reach 28 per cent., a result rivaling the efficiency of internal-combustion engines worked by producer gas.

During the twenty years immediately preceding the war turbo-generators had increased in size from 500 kw. to 25,000 kw., and the consumption of steam had fallen from 17 lb. per kilowatt-hour to 10-3 lb. per kilowatt-hour. Turbines have become the recognised means of generating electricity from steam on a large scale, although they have not superseded the Watt engine for pumping mines or the drawing of coal, except in so far as it is a means for generating electricity for these purposes. In the same period the engine power in the mercantile marine had risen from 3,500 of the "King Edward" to 75,000 of the "Mauretania".

As regards the Royal Navy, the engine power of battleships, prior to the war, had increased from 12,000 h.p. to 30,000 shaft horse-power, while the speed advanced from 17 knots to 23 knots; and during the war, in ships of the "Queen Elizabeth" class, the power amounted to 75,000 shaft horse-power, with a speed of 25 knots. In cruisers similar advances were made. The indicated horse-power of the "Powerful" was 25,000, while the shaft horse-power of the "Queen Mary" was 78,000, with a speed of 28 knots. During the war the power obtained with geared turbines in the "Courageous" class was 100,000 shaft horse-power, with a speed of 32 knots, the maximum power transmitted through one gear wheel being 25,000 h.p., and through one pinion 15,500 h.p., while in destroyers, speeds up to 39 knots have been obtained. The aggregate horse-power of war and mercantile turbine vessels throughout the world is now about 35,000,000. These advances in power and speed have been made possible mainly by the successive increase in economy and diminution of weight derived from the replacement of reciprocating engines by turbines direct-coupled to the propellers and, later, by the introduction of reduction gearing between the turbines and the propellers; also by the adoption of water-tube boilers and of oil fuel. With these advances the names of Lord Fisher, Sir William White and Sir Henry Oram will always be associated.

SUBMARINE MINES.

In 1914 our mining equipment consisted of a small force of mine-layers and a few deep-sea mines, but no mine for the protection of ports. Russia and Germany, on the contrary, were both fully prepared in the matter of mines, and all their warships, other than line ships, were fitted to lay mines. France was not well prepared with mines. The mine was a weapon of strategic value, but was of too uncertain a nature to be used in a fleet action. It was, however, a useful tactical help to a small force and was, of course, a valuable anti-submarine weapon. During the war our use of mines was not confined to anti-submarine work, but extended to harassing the enemy in various ways and blocking his ports. In the early days of the war German mines were laid by surface craft, but after the first few months they were practically all laid by submarines.—Engineering.

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Large and airy rooms, Electric light and fans. Hot and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.
Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph Theatre.
Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk from Shameen.
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SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK.
PLAIN CLOTHS & GABERDINES

FOR
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COSTUMES

ELEGANT
FUR SETS
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SMART COATS.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

ARE WOMEN NO DIFFERENT? If our lady contributor was right in what she said in Saturday's "gossip," that there is no essential difference between the woman's outlook and the man's we have indeed learned something, and that from a woman. For rightly or wrongly, men have been accustomed to think otherwise. We have credited the female sex with finer instincts and intuitions, with acuter perceptions. We are not going to show masculine pigheadedness in this matter. Indeed with a generosity hitherto supposed to be exclusively male) we are going to concede a point. The phenomena we cited as indicative of feminine imitativeness may just as well be used to support our fair opponent's case. The fact that Rosa Bonheur's horses might have been painted by a man may be accepted as evidence that the painter of "The Horse Fair" saw as a man sees, and felt as a man feels. The fact that no one could have discovered internally that George Eliot's novels were written by a woman is as much on her side as on ours. George Sand depicted woman's love exactly as men writers have conceived it. We are prepared to discuss quite seriously and respectfully our colleague's thesis that the masculine and feminine point of view is essentially the same. She gets her idea of ours from our works; we are compelled to deduce hers from theirs.

Of course we never pretended to be thinking of women as animals in a harem, nor even as the hysterical, vapouring frauds of early Victorian and previous days. She suggests that we did, a debating trick, we may as well admit, that is not peculiar to women. Even if we had, we should still have been assuming that even those poor creatures must have had minds of their own, concealed from us, partly by their conventional hypocrisy in the face of the male bully, and partly by what we were assuming to be a natural barrier. Does such a barrier not exist? Is the woman's mind so like the man's that there is no reason why we should not reach as complete a comprehension of it as we do of some other man's? That is what we understand our fair opponent to uphold,

and we dare not flatly contradict her. For after all, the masculine assumption that women are different is an assumption. We have no proof of it. And yet, and yet—this may be prejudice due to habit—it seems to "stand to reason" that there must be a difference.

Is it possible, for THE MOTHER MIND. Parental sentimentalism is common to both sexes, but it must surely differ in quality and depth. Even potential motherhood, one supposes, must affect the mental processes of a virgin to thoughts impossible in the male mind. This does not help us with the purpose that moved our first provocative reference to the subject, since it is obvious that no amount of originality or genius in a mother could enable her by any medium whatever to communicate to a male the emotions of a mother. Let us abandon that point, then, as leading to nothing.

Is there not a feminine THE REAL POINT OF VIEW OR DIFFICULTY. angle of approach, a female formula of life, shared in common and mutually understood by females, that could be communicated by a woman gifted with candour and genius to male students, in a poem, a picture, a novel, or other medium? That was the thought that inspired our original comment. That was the assumption, shared, we believe, by most thoughtful males, that led us to accuse literary and artistic women in general of copying male formulae. If there isn't a female formula, we were unjust. If there is (and if women do see things differently) then our present disputant is unjust to us. When we urged her to write as she would talk, in kimono, slippers, and the security of her boudoir, as to a woman friend, we were trying to be clear, that was all. We tried to picture surroundings in which (as we thought) she could most surely be her true self. A man in a ball-room kit, talking to ladies, is never the same as the same man in hunting or camping outfit, talking to men—and a woman who met man only in the first surroundings would never realize what man is.

Just so. Man is many WHAT IS THINGS IN TURN, and nothing long. When courting the female, Nature has ordained that he shall be a blithering idiot, and many generations of females must have assumed that this was his most constant attribute. When Nature was satisfied, he would figure in female eyes as a callous brute, which at such times he is. That on the trek and in the trenches, in hardship

and under persecution he can also be a bit of a hero, is something for which they have only his bare word, since circumstances do not usually let them see him at his best. These circumstances may have bred the male delusion that women are different, for of late woman has been more adventurous, and males have been impressed by the conviction that females can be heroic too. What we want to prove or disprove is the assumed difference between a hero and a heroine. Put that way, we begin to suspect that the lady is right, and we wrong.

Is the human mind sexless, HERMAPHRODITES, or hermaphrodite? We could dwell on the many feminine attributes of Jesus, but that might be misunderstood by minds less really reverent and free than our own, so we reluctantly refrain; and turn instead to some curious speculations and studies by a distinguished German whose name we have forgotten. He developed a theory which our lady colleague barely hints at, that heredity transmits sexual characteristics in varying proportions. A son may be, as to mind and character, 75 per cent. feminine, and vice versa in the case of a daughter. If this be true, instead of a mere guess, it is also in our opponent's favour.

But after all that, we EDUCATION. are minded to claim the verdict after all. If there is no original, basic difference, education must have made one. Character is the sum of several factors, including ancestry (heredity), environment, training, experience—all of which, apart from hereditary influence, may be lumped as education. For countless generations we have been teaching females to be females, to be, in fact, different. Therefore they must be different, are bound to be different. That difference should show in their intellectual output. Does it? We say that it doesn't, and, hasn't yet. Perhaps, seeing how unfair our education of women has been, that is all to the good, and a compliment to their superior moral strength. We withdraw our suggestion that they should try to be original, and so unmanly. Let 'em write, and talk, and print as they like, bless 'em. They always do get their own way in the end—which is enough proof for any male of their femininity.

We do seem to have AS FOR figured, now we think LOVE. of it, as an old-fashioned Back Number in suggesting that females must regard love differently. No doubt we were hypnotized by that empty but oft-quoted claptrap about love being of man's life a part, and woman's whole existence. The antiquated male notion of man being the positive principle, the pursuer, and woman the passive, receptive element, has been long exploded. It is, as Mr. Shaw has shown, really the woman who pursues, and man's pretence of being vitally interested in other things is mere camouflage. In practice, woman is the chief business of man, as man is of woman, and we are quite ready to take anybody's word for it (even a woman's) that there is less difference between them than the interminable writers of love stories have tried to show. For obviously, if a young woman's love affair comes at last to the job of feeding the baby, it holds true that that is what a man's business really amounts to, at bottom. In battling for the world's trade, he is merely providing for the baby's hunger to be fed. On all points we throw up our masculine hands, and cry the feminine equivalent of "Kamerad." Why, we are now positively ready to hear believably that there are women who are not afraid of mice.

Just as a mul- NEW BANK FOR tiplicity of doctors HONGKONG. argues a preponderance of sick folks (though not necessarily an unhealthy climate—since the sick flock to health resorts) so a multiplicity of banks argues healthy trade. Hongkong has more banks than it ever had before, and still they come! As soon as they can secure suitable premises, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Portuguese Bank) intends to open a branch here.

There are other A NEW BUSINESS signs of progress BLOCK. here, in the preparations for building and re-building visible all round. An important change not yet visible, but decided upon, affects the old building at the corner of Ice House Street and Battery Path. Plans are ready showing a building of seven storeys, with a roof garden restaurant on top forming an eighth. They are to be let as suites of offices, and we understand the ground floor is already bespoken. The alterations involve the taking in of a strip of land behind, and the extension of the corner towards Queen's Road, so that the beginning of Battery Path will be moved slightly to the eastward and have a slight bend in it. As soon as the arrangements are completed with regard to the land, the contractors will be told to go ahead.

The quid nuncs are WAR MEMORIAL. asking when the Governor is going to make an announcement about this war memorial. At present the China Mail does not know more than they do. Be patient. Plenty of time

before the next war. Until we have got rid of the last bit of war legislation locally, we have all the memorial we need. What we want is an immemorial. The consciousness of these war-time rules and departments still hanging over us takes most of the joy out of to-morrow's two minutes of silent gratitude for us, just as "Dora" will affect the gratitude of our brethren at Home.

If you look closely PROPAGANDA. at Reuter's messages about the municipal elections at Home you will observe the finger of the propagandist. Because they show a tide favourable to Labour, we are told that "the public was apathetic." Isn't Labour part of the public, and rather a big part? No, Papa, it is not. The public is always that section which favours the propaganda and is favoured by the propagandist. In fact, another message is more explicit, and refers to "the apathy of the middle-classes." Labour, on the other hand, asserts that the people, including the middle-classes, are turning to Labour for relief. Both may be lying. Were it not for the final figures, we out here would still be left to guess at the truth. Careful reading of many Home papers of all shades of opinion satisfies us that the Coalition gang is doomed. This must mean big changes.

This officer, as was LT. COL. expected, has been SHERWOOD severely reprimanded KELLY. by Court Martial for writing the letter to The Times which helped to prove to the British people that it was being grossly deceived by Winston Churchill and the Government regarding operations in Russia. He needn't worry about that, so long as the people are satisfied he is an honest man. They'll see him righted, and that before long.

This gentleman has PROFESSOR been having a rough time lately. After being foully murdered by the Bolsheviks, he was arrested "because he came direct from the Bolsheviks," and according to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he was "subsequently released upon instructions from London." By order from Manchester "would have been more accurate."

Two Hongkong ALCOHOLIC patriots distinguish PATRIOTISM. themselves on Saturday night by getting drunk and insulting a Hollandian skipper of the J. C. J. L. line. They objected to him being served with a drink on the ground that he was a German, and hustled him out of the bar of a leading hotel. Apparently they followed him to another hotel and repeated the performance. Even if he had been a German this behaviour does not redound to the honour of the Allies, and we are not minded to applaud such boozing patriots, whatever others may do. One may remain a gentleman without being unpatriotic. If they were not drunk, so much the worse.

BOMBAY DOCKS.

Bombay docks promise in the near future to be as convenient for the ocean travelling public as those at Tilbury. Ballard Pier Station, the use of which for civilians has been limited by war demands, is at last to be put to the use for which it was constructed, and commencing at the beginning of next month, trains to meet incoming and outgoing mail boats, will run right alongside the ship and save much of the inconvenience and confusion which miffed people at present experience. A commencement was made on October 15 to a limited extent in connection with the arrival of the Khyber by the B.B. and C.I. Railway. For some little time, it is probable that owing to the limited amount of shipping and transport available the present arrangements will sometimes be subject to revision, but the P. and O. Company hopes that in about a month's time it will be possible definitely to fix the day of the mail boat departure for Saturday, and that the incoming mail boat will arrive on the same day of each week.

WIRELESS NAVIGATION OF AIRCRAFT.

There were two methods on which wireless navigation of aircraft could be carried out. In the first the machine sent out a wireless call asking for its position. This was picked up by two or more stations and transmitted to a central station which worked out the position and then transmitted it to the aircraft. The second method was for the aircraft to have its own direction-finding apparatus on board. The first method was largely used by the Germans in connection with their Zeppelin raids over England. The drawback from their point of view was that we received the messages sent out by the Zeppelins as well as they did, and so discovered the position of the ships. The method was obviously limited in its application and much wireless transmission was necessary to give one airship its position. It was believed that the Germans found it impossible to control more than eight to ten airships at one time in this way.—Engineering.

SPORTS.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

Despite the cheerless weather on Saturday, football was played at the valley, and a large crowd turned out as usual. The following matches were played:—

CLUB 1; NAVY 1.

The Club was weakened by the absence of McCubbin, but J. Stalker and especially Black did very well for the Club. The game started fast, the Club pressing, and after about ten minutes tackling Goss cleared. Soon the ball went back and there were three corner-kicks. The Naval men were in danger. Graydon got the ball, and passed it to Brown, who missed his shot. The ball went far to the corner of the Club's goal. Just before the interval, the Navy man took the lead by one to nil. Interesting play in the second half saw good passing by the Navy. The Club had to work hard to defeat it, until Black approached and cleared. Roger passed to Reichelmann, who missed a possible shot from his position. Very soon after Reichelmann again had the ball, and this time made a successful shot. This made the score equal. The Navy played fast but there was no further score.

R.G.A.; 3; SOUTH CHINA, 1.

A weak forward line and lack of combination were responsible for South China going under to the R.G.A. on the Navy ground on Saturday. The Chinese have a splendid defence, including an excellent goalkeeper, but the team, as a whole, is not well-balanced. A couple of recruits from the Second Division might materially strengthen the front string. The Gunners showed improvement on their previous week's form, and, despite the weather, an interesting game took place. The Artillery forwards were always prominent. Green, the centre, in particular being always in the right place. The Artillery backs, however, require a lot of practice. Gladwyn, the goalkeeper, deserves special commendation for stopping a series of hot shots sent in by the Chinese.

The first half of the game was evenly contested. From the "kick-off" the Artillery men dribbled the ball into enemy territory and kept it there for several minutes. Light, Street, Nicols and Morris, with Green at centre and Talford within call, made repeated attempts to shoot, which were foiled by the clever play of the Chinese backs and some smart work in the part of their custodian. Suddenly an opening offered and the forwards made most of it; the ball was passed to Green, who made an erratic shot, striking the cross-bar. The ball bounced back into play and, the backs having relieved the pressure, the Chinese forwards were away with it. Then followed a five-minute bombardment of the Artillery citadel from every conceivable angle. Gladwyn, however, was equal to all the demands made upon him. The Chinese were within an ace of scoring when their left wing forward was given off-side. At half-time the score-sheet was blank.

After the interval the Chinese forwards appeared to become demoralized and were unable to do anything right. Three or four feeble attempts were made at the Artillery goal without any success. The Artillerymen, on the other hand, showed surprising freshness and vim. A splendid forward movement between Street, Nicols, and Green, assisted by Skilton and Talford, ended in Green finding the target with a shot at close range. Not long afterwards the ball was again in Chinese territory, and a Green doubled his score with an easy shot which seemed to baffle the Chinese custodian. The Chinese were by now almost entirely on the defensive, except for a solitary effort by the centre forward and the two wings, who carried the ball from midfield right into the Artillery territory. The right wing attempted a shot from a difficult angle, the ball glancing off the upright and rolling behind. A forward movement by the soldiers gave Morris an opportunity, but he missed it through shooting from too great a distance. A curious incident occurred a few minutes later; the ball, striking one upright, rolled right across the Chinese goal without the Artillerymen attempting to place it in the net. A few minutes before the end, Light managed to score the third goal for the Artillery. A few minutes before play ceased, the Chinese forwards took the ball up the field in a half-hearted fashion and White, the opposing back, handed the ball. From the penalty kick the Chinese obtained their only point.

POLICE v. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

This match, fixed for 4.30 p.m. on Saturday on the Military ground, was not played, the College conceding the points to their opponents.

LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

ROYAL NAVY (R); 12; MANCHESTERS, 0.

The second string of the Royal Navy had things very much their own way against the Manchesters on Saturday. The arrival of the "Alacrity" with several first-class footballers raises the Navy to the ranks of those who are likely winners of the Second Division honours. The Navy played well in every branch. More than one of their team must soon obtain promotion to the first eleven. The Manchesters were not nearly so weak as the score against them indicates. Their left full-back and one or two of their forwards are very capable exponents of the game. They will do very much better on a dry ground.

STAFF AND DEPTS.; 4; CLUB DE RECREIO, 0.

Despite the respective scores, this match, on the Navy ground, on Saturday, provided a fairly even game. The heavy drizzle made the ball greasy and the ground slippery. The Staff turned out a heavier team than the Club, whose ranks were recruited mainly from school-boys. The Club team played with pluck and determination, and with a little more practice will be able to show better combination. The Staff possesses a team which is considered a promising candidate for premier honours. The forwards display excellent combination, despite the tendency on the part of one or two to be selfish, and the defence is sound.

During the first ten minutes play was of a desultory character, no organized invasion of either goal taking place. Then followed some excellent footwork by the Club forwards, which was nullified, however, by the Staff's sturdy backs, who returned the ball to midfield. More life was being infused into the game by this time, and alternate invasions of territory took place. Just before half-time, Cooper, Townsend and Connor rushed the ball up from midfield top to opposite the Club's citadel, and from a *melee*, Connor opened the score for his side.

In the second moiety of the game the Club forwards showed signs of distress and made but feeble attempts to score. The Staff forwards pressed on several occasions, and their opponents settled down to defensive tactics. The Staff, however, broke through three times. Townsend finding the net with a smart shot, and Cooper beating the Club goalkeeper twice in quick succession.

FIRE ON A DANISH STEAMER.

VESSEL PUTS BACK INTO COLOMBO FOR HELP.

The Danish steamer "Mitau" was escorted to Colombo on October 14 by a harbour tug which left port the previous day to render assistance owing to a fire which had broken out on board. When the "Mitau" was some 120 miles off Galle a fire was discovered in No. 2 hold on Monday night. The crew set to work at once and the Captain sent a wireless message to the Danish Consul asking for assistance. A tug was despatched and she met the "Mitau" coming on to Colombo about sixteen miles off the coast. The tug was pumping steam into the burning hold all the way to Colombo. The Consul boarded the vessel soon after her arrival. Owing to the nature of the cargo in the hold the absence of flames was not surprising, but there was a smouldering badly there was the probability of a break out. Mr. A. J. Howard Smith, Lloyd's Surveyor, went on board and held a survey. He was satisfied that there was no fire in the hold and decided that the cargo of copra, and tobacco in No. 1 and 2 hold should be discharged, to ascertain the damage done by the fire. She is a vessel of 4,588 tons and is on her way to Copenhagen with a full cargo from Kuching and Sabang. She was to call at Colombo for coal as no coal was available for merchantmen at Port Said.

HONGKONG BRANCH OF QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Mrs. Hickling, M. B. E., Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, asks us to state that the Q.M.N.G. Badges, which have arrived, and will be given out at the City Hall, on Wednesday next, Nov. 12, from 10 till 12 a.m., to those members of the several War Work Parties who have not yet received Badges, and whose names are on the lists of the War Parties. Each Badge costs 20 cents (approximately a shilling) at the present exchange.

THE WHITE SNAKE.

POPULAR CHINESE DRAMA STAGED.

(BY DR. WU LIEN-TEH IN N.C.D.N.)

To the average foreigner residing in China, a Chinese theatre usually means a noisy orchestra, shrieking performers and dirt on the floor. It is quite possible, however, that he may revise his opinion if he visits a good play staged in modern way and had a Chinese friend to explain things to him. The noise may then become intelligible, the shrieking, may, perhaps, have a more musical meaning, while the dirt—well, it will have been swept away before the play commences!

As played by the talented Cantonese company of exclusively female actresses (in China female parts are usually undertaken by men) at the Isis Theatre, which has been leased for the purpose for one month, the story of the "White Snake" becomes more absorbing, particularly as the management has introduced the art of the electric stage-lighting not only into the footlights, but also into the pretty embroidered scenery and curtains, fancy mirrors and chairs and even the silk dresses and hats of the principal actresses. Briefly, the drama runs thus:—

FAIRY AND MORTAL.

White Snake (in spirit form, of course, and represented as a beautiful fairy) falls in love with a young earthly scholar and wishes to marry him. Her teacher—a priestlike divine with white beard—objects on the ground that immortals, especially of a female sex, should not love, much less marry, any one belonging to the mortal world of mortals. White Snake resents such interference with her natural affections, and quarrels with the master, who orders first a spiritual lion and then a spiritual tiger (rather similar to the earthly quadrupeds) to fight her. But, suffragette like, she defies these beasts and beats them off. The master-divine then summons more troops, and White Snake is obliged to solicit the help of Neptune, ruler of the Four Seas. Neptune is here seen attended by aquatic creatures, including Fish, Crayfish, Turtle and Clam. With the help of Neptune's forces, White Snake attempts to flood the temple of her master, who, however, protects himself with his red spiritual cloak.

THE LADY IN THE TOWER.

The master now takes the offensive and sends enough officers to capture his recalcitrant pupil. A male child is born in the midst of her sufferings and is sent by her to the mortal world to be brought up. In the meantime, White Snake is imprisoned in a nine-storied pagoda, where she remains for 20 years, that is, until the son has grown up and obtained the highest degree of *Chung Yuan* given by the Emperor. The young official then visits the prison of his mother and entreats her to emerge in the past. The fairy mother now appears in a beautiful, white silk, embroidered dress, studded with coloured lights, and sings with the accompaniment of two bamboo flutes for most half an hour without a break, in a fine *contralto* voice. It is easily the *piece de resistance* of the evening, and the whole audience cheered lustily. The lighting arrangements are quite clever, the lights on her dress and hat being switched on and off to conform with the notes of the music. This marked filial piety of the son appeals to the divine, who sets White Snake free, and mother and son are allowed to go on singing until the curtain drops.

CHINESE PASSION FOR MUSIC.

Among Chinese, of both north and south this music of the White Snake drama is considered some of the best. Any company which possesses a great singer of this nature is sure of a crowded audience. The personification of White Snake was undertaken by the famous Cantonese actress, Miss Li Hsueh-lang, who first appeared on the stage at 12, since when she has rapidly come to the top. To take the same part for four hours and yet sing in such a fine voice is a great achievement, and the audience showed their appreciation in western fashion by presenting her with a dozen baskets and bouquets of the choicest flowers.

The introduction of electric stage-lighting is quite an innovation in China, but the management has still to learn how to make the best use of it. In the pagoda scene, the bright lights from the background reduced the effectiveness of the singer and the front scenery. The theatre is crowded nightly, seats are not properly reserved even when paid for in advance, and intending playgoers would do well to find other ways of securing seats than booking in the usual way. It is quite possible that this famous play may be repeated in the course of next week.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and, soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

REWARDS FOR HEROES.

LOCAL PENSION SCANDALS.

The following communication from the local military authorities has been received by a gentleman who recently arrived in the Colony to take up a position in civil life:—

Mr. — Please note your pension has been increased from eleven shillings weekly (plus bonus of 20 per cent.) to sixteen shillings weekly, with effect from Sept. 8, 1919. Bonus of 20 per cent. ceases from Sept. 2, 1919.

The recipient of this curd document, owing to wounds received while on active service will be a cripple for the remainder of his life and the pension just about covers the cost of his daily chair hire from his house to his office. He requested that the pension be commuted but was told it was "too large."

That's nothing. We know of a case in which a lady of Shanghai was awarded an allowance of half a crown a week (at current rates of exchange) to compensate her for the loss of \$50 per month formerly contributed to the general household expenses by her 15-year old son, who broke his leg while at physical drill in an Officers' Training Corps and, owing to incompetent settings, became crippled for life. This good lady was threatened with all sorts of penalties if she did not spend 20 cents on ricksha hire to go and collect the "bounty"—average about fifty cents.

BREAD AND BANANAS.

FIGHT BETWEEN WITHOLDERS AND PRODUCERS.

The second week of the bread strike threatens more serious developments, says a Sydney wire of September 22. The bakers have met immediate requirements with the assistance of unionists who are receiving the increases demanded. The union has now decided to call out all its members, including the apprentices, the pastycooks, and the cutters.

Meanwhile the agitation against the Chinese who desire to put bananas on the Australian market grows. Mr. Hughes, on being questioned in Parliament on the subject, promised an investigation into the alleged Chinese syndicate with a capital of £100,000 which is endeavouring to acquire practically all the available land in the north of New South Wales.

Concerning this alleged Chinese enterprise it is said (by whom it is not stated), "It is a grave menace to an important industry carried on by the whites and capable of absorbing a large number of returned soldiers."

Chinese letters to the Press deplore this attempt to create racial prejudice over a legitimate enterprise calculated to benefit the community rather than injure it and ridicule the suggestion that a Chinese monopoly is being created.

Attention is being directed towards New Guinea, where it is alleged that opium is becoming a Chinese monopoly. Half of New Ireland is occupied by Chinese who marry native women. It is urged that the full trade liberties enjoyed by the Chinese in former German islands should be restricted under the Australian administration, otherwise "white" development will be impossible.

PRINTING PRESSES ORDINANCE.

An ordinance to regulate the keeping of printing presses and the printing of books, documents and newspapers is being introduced into the Singapore Legislative Council. It amplifies the law regarding printing presses and the printing of books, documents and newspapers now contained in Indian Act XI of 1895. It contains the following new provisions:—All owners of printing presses instead of making a declaration of ownership before a magistrate are required to obtain a licence from the Colonial Secretary; a licence may be withdrawn either permanently or temporarily at the discretion of the Colonial Secretary; the printer of any book or document must keep for six months one copy on which is written or printed the name and address of the person by whom the work was ordered and must produce it on request of a Justice of the Peace; the printer and publisher of any newspaper printed or published in the Colony must state in his declaration the names of the proprietors and must make a fresh declaration on the occurrence of any change in the proprietorship; a Justice of the Peace may search any place where he has reason to believe that an unlicensed press is being used or that the provisions of the ordinance are not being complied with.

This wants watching. What are the Malayan newspapers doing?

UNIVERSITY OF HONG-KONG.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Although the matter of the staff shortage at the Hongkong University is being dealt with in a manner such as to ensure the meeting of all requirements at an early date, information as to appointments is still incomplete.

So far as is at present known the following gentlemen have left or are about to leave:—

Mr. A. E. Ferguson, the new Professor of Education, left London for the s.s. "Neleus" and is due here at the end of the current month.

Mr. Bion, the new Lecturer in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, also arrives on the s.s. "Neleus."

Mr. Fenton, the new Tutor in English, is expected early in December.

Mr. Barney, the new Lecturer in Biology, leaves London on the 19th instant and is expected to arrive, via Seattle, per the s.s. "Suva Maru" towards the end of January.

Mr. Simpson, the new Lecturer in English, is expected by the same steamer.

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following are the delegates representing their respective ports, attending the conference at Shanghai:—

Hongkong—Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and John Johnstone.

Hankow—Messrs. C. A. Fraser, J. W. Burtwell and H. K. Peters.

Newchwang—Mr. E. S. Leeds.

Canton—Mr. H. J. Brett.

Chefoo—Mr. V. Eckford.

Tientsin—Messrs. B. G. Buchan, W. J. Wamsley, N. Leslie, and K. Mounsey.

Swatow—Mr. F. C. Butcher (Bradley & Co., Shanghai).

Poochow—Mr. H. Baker.

Changhai—Mr. P. M. Scott (Representation for British Manufacturers, Shanghai).

Mukden—Messrs. A. S. Kent and S. F. Drakeford.

Peking—Mr. S. F. Mayers.

Harbin—Messrs. A. C. Mackenzie and P. H. Millard.

Chinkiang—Messrs. E. C. Masters and F. E. Stafford Smith.

Chungking—Mr. W. A. Argent (Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Shanghai).

Tsingtao—Mr. W. F. Alfway.

The invited guests included Sir Haviland de Gausmares, Sir Paul Chinter, Mr. Hugh Horne, Mr. Archibald Rose, Mr. Herbert Beer and Commodore Ellison.

RACING IN SHANGHAI.

AUTUMN MEETING.

The Shanghai Race Club Autumn Meeting opens to-day, and covers four days, i.e. Nov. 10, 11, 12 and 13. The meeting promises to be a most successful one since there are 186 ponies entered representing 90 stables.

The officials this year are as follows:—

STEWARDS: Messrs. H. E. Arnold, A. D. Bell, A. W. Burkill, W. L. Merriman, H. H. Read, and A. G. Stephen.

CLERK OF COURSE: Mr. S. W. Pratt.

SECRETARY: Mr. A. W. Olsen.

SCALES: Messrs. H. H. Read, A. D. Bell and P. W. O. Liddell.

TELEGRAPHS AND NUMBERS: Messrs. A. G. Stephen and W. L. Merriman.

PARI-MUTUELS AND SWEEPS: Messrs. H. H. Read and W. L. Merriman.

JUDGE: Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.

TIME KEEPER: Mr. W. G. Pirie.

HANDICAPPER: Mr. T. A. Clark.

STARTER: Mr. W. B. O. Middleton.

ASST. STARTER: Mr. J. Tuxford.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

STARTLING FORECAST BY CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Monsignor Menicatti, Apostolic Vicar of Northern Honan has written a report to the Congregation of Propaganda, complaining of the lack of means at the disposal of Catholic missionaries as compared with Protestants. He says that the funds the latter dispose of for proselytizing are a hundred times superior to those of the Catholics, and thus the Protestant have colleges, universities, and higher schools, while the Catholic missions only teach amidst the poorest and lowest classes.

It being impossible for Confucianism to be a State Religion, Mgr. Menicatti predicts that China will declare for Protestantism. He says that in banks, law courts, commercial houses, Government offices etc., all the most important posts are taken by prominent Chinese, the majority of whom are Protestants.

THE HAT SNATCHERS.

ONE ARRESTED.

The hat snatchers are not to have things all their own way. One (quite a boy) was arrested on Saturday in Wanchai. A Chinese gentleman in a ricksha was going towards Happy Valley when defendant went up and snatched his felt hat and ran away. He was caught. Inspector Kent at the Police Court this morning asked the magistrate to put the defendant in stocks as an example to would-be snatchers. His Worship said stocks for hat snatchers would not be justified. He sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

We disagree with His Worship, but that's nothing. He disagrees with us.

THE RAINFALL.

The following table gives the monthly rainfall at the Observatory to the end of October with the means and extremes for 35 years:—

RAINFALL AT HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

	1919.	Mean.	Max.	Min.
January	1.53	1.37	8.43	.00
February	1.50	1.60	7.95	.00
March	1.76	2.79	11.49	.17
April	4.43	5.30	14.89	1.23
May	6.95	11.60	48.84	1.15
June	10.82	16.09	34.37	2.34
July	19.43	13.38	30.08	4.57
August	19.67	14.05	30.06	3.97
September	2.65	9.99	30.06	3.97
October	4.70	4.85	23.99	.01

The year's rainfall to the end of the month amounts to 72.54 inches the 35 years mean for the same period being 81.02 inches.

A BOLD THIEF.

A man was charged this morning with unlawfully entering the servants' quarters of No. 15 Chatham Road, Kowloon, and stealing clothing to the value of \$44. It was stated that defendant and another man not in custody went straight in to the servants' quarters, took away a bundle of clothing, and went off in two rickshas which were waiting outside the main entrance of the house. A house-boy looked down and saw the man going away. He immediately ran down and gave chase. Only defendant was caught. The clothing was recovered. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

KINEMA NOTES.

To-night at the Coronet Kinema will be presented a fine new film entitled "Toys of Fate."

There will be a "Tea Dance" at the Hongkong Hotel, this afternoon, commencing at 4.30.

Consignees are reminded that goods per the s.s. "Bencleuch" not cleared by to-morrow will be subject to rent.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EUROPEAN BOY INJURED BY TRUCK.

COOLIE CHARGED WITH RECKLESS DRIVING.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a coolie, the driver of truck, was charged with recklessly driving a truck and causing injury to a European boy, D. Dixon, living at Gillies Avenue, Hunghom. It appeared that on October 27, while the boy was playing out in the street, the defendant driving a truck, which was loaded with earth, came up and knocked the boy down. He had three of his ribs broken. The case was remanded until to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship "PERLA MARU" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, LULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived Saturday, November 9, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Spring will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday, November 14.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined, on Monday, November 16, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO, Manager, Hongkong, November 10, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM 44A Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Telephone K106) A YOUNG FOX TERRIER DOG; answers to the name of "JOCK." White with Black Spot on back, head Black and Tan and a Black Patch at the root of tail.

"EEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENVORLICH"

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1919.

A FAVOURITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and storekeepers.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN

MOTOR COATS.

COSTUMES

AFTERNOON FROCKS.

NEW MILLINERY.

VEILS AND SCARVES.

NOVELTIES IN

HANDMADE UNDIES.

EVENING SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

A 2280	MAUDIE MAZURKA	Xylophone Solo.
	MIDSTUMMER BELLS	Bell Solo.
A 1180	CATATINA	Violin.
	ROMANCE	
A 2305	PIZZICATO POLKA	Bell & Xylophone Duet.
	MARCH-PATRIOTIC	
A 1157	HERD GIRL'S DREAM	Violin, Flute, & Harp.
	PARAPHRASE ON "The Lorely"	Prince's Orchestra.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD. (THE COLUMBIA SHOP)
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Re-painting a specialty.

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THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-NIGHT!

WE PRESENT THE GREAT PICTURE THAT WILL GO DOWN INTO HISTORY.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

— AT — LONDON—BRUSSELS—PARIS.

THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF THE ALLIES.

— ALSO —

THE FIRST EPISODE OF

"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"

WITH RUTH ROLAND IN TITLE ROLE. AN EXTREMELY GRIPPING PLOT.

USUAL PRICES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1919.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NOVARA	16th December	17th January	26th January
KASHGAR	28th December	30th January	8th February

FOR
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	16th December	2nd January

FOR
CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	15th Nov.	5th December

FOR
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
NOVARA	18th Nov.	2nd December
ARRATON APCAR	19th Nov.	7th November (Kobe via S'hai.)
DILWARA	14th Dec.	7th December (S'hai.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailings dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
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YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 14th November, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 28th November, at Noon.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th December, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murota, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th November.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November.
MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th December.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe, & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th December, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
HAWAII MARU ... Thursday, 12th November, at 11 a.m.
HWAH-WU ... Monday, 17th November.
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TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Wednesday, 19th Nov.
TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of November.
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DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR PASSENGER APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd December.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Enador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 31st Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Whitland	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 20th December.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Whitland	The Admiralty Line	About 9th Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Kashima Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th Nov.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 19th November.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 27th November.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Ryo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Empress of Japan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Jan.
New York via Panama	Empress of Japan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Nov.
Portland	Empress of Japan	The Admiralty Line	About 27th Nov.
New York via Panama	Lowther Castle	Doiwell & Co., Ltd.	About 24th November.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Longo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Shuyang	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Nov., at Noon.
Shanghai & Calcutta	Namada	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th Nov., at 3 p.m.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Nagato Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Balaen-Deli	Choyang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Nov., at 9 a.m.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Rajo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th Nov.
Swatow & Bangkok	Changchow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Quinnabang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th Nov., at 9.30 a.m.
Manila	Longsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Nov., at 9 a.m.
Bombay & Antwerp	Sigon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th Nov.
London via S'hai, Penang & C'ho	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Nov.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Nov., at Noon.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Novara	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 17th November.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

SCHEME TO ABOLISH THE LKIN STATIONS.

In the course of a long article in *The Times* Trade Supplement on British trade with China, Mr. Liang Chi-chao writes:

It is now generally believed that the benefit to trade by the abolition of *likin* would be so enormous that I believe the Chinese Government is now disposed to incur some sacrifice of revenue in that direction. Foreign traders are often under the erroneous impression that the actual amount paid in *likin* duty and transit dues does not exceed 7.5 per cent., and this combined duty is 5 per cent. less than what they would pay under the Mackay Treaty. This, however, is by no means always the case, as there are many ways, such as the destination tax, levied on imported goods. Although the transit pass protects their goods until they reach an inland centre of distribution it gives them no further protection when bulk is broken and the goods redistributed from those centres. The present system of *likin* not only imposes additional taxation, but the movements of goods is delayed by the repeated examination *en route*. As a rule foreign traders do not believe that *likin* in all its forms can be abolished. I, on the contrary, believe that a scheme can be devised to carry out the abolition effectively.

REFORM BY INSTALLMENTS.

One of the principal difficulties will be the financial arrangement during the period of transition from the old system to the new. It seems to me that the best way to overcome these difficulties is to bring about the change by installments.

Suppose we decide that all *likin* stations shall be closed down in four years' time. We can then abolish one quarter of the stations in the first year. Unimportant articles could be arranged into four groups and a new tariff applied to one of these groups. This group then could be exempt from all kinds of inland taxes in all parts of China, while the remaining three groups could be treated according to the present arrangement. When, at the end of the year, another group of articles comes under the new tariff, another set of *likin* stations could be closed down, and so on until the fourth year is reached, when the new tariff becomes universal and all *likin* stations abolished. By adopting this course an opportunity would be given to both foreign and Chinese traders to satisfy themselves that the abolition of *likin* is being carried out effectively, while the danger of loss of revenue to the Chinese Government in any one year would be minimised. This is, in fact, the same principle as adopted in the Alcock convention, provisionally signed in 1903.

NECESSITY OF A DIFFERENTIAL SCALE.

So far I have kept to the stipulations in the Mackay Treaty. But, as has been already pointed out, the present uniform rate tends to restrict the importation of raw materials and machinery, and duties on these articles should be reduced. On the other hand, the luxuries now imported into China can no doubt bear a heavier burden without being adversely affected—the raising of the opium duty in 1907 supplies an excellent example. The scale can be so arranged that the total duty collected shall not exceed the 12.5 per cent. rate agreed to, but luxuries should pay more and necessities less. Nor need we make any complicated classification. As an illustration we may propose that the imported articles be divided into, say, five classes, each paying a differential import duty in such a way that more than 50 per cent. of the total volume of imports pay 12.5 per cent., according to the Mackay Treaty, and 25 per cent. of the imports pay less, and the remaining 25 per cent. more. The maximum rate, however, need not be more than 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, which can never do any harm to the trade in these articles, as it will still be the comparatively lightest duty in the world, but it will enable the Chinese Government to allow many kinds of raw materials and machinery to be on the free list, thus encouraging home industry as well as import trade. It cannot be over-emphasised that the richer a country becomes the more it will be able to consume foreign imports. I need hardly add that British traders have everything to gain by such a measure, as many articles which can only be obtained in the British Empire will pay a reduced rate, and immense development of British trade will certainly take place to the benefit of both countries.

A SINGAPORE COMPLAINT.

The *Straits Times* says: Really the Legislative body fails to satisfy. It is becoming hopelessly stereotyped.

The best brains are not sought for; they get a chance only if by accident they happen to be associated with one of the firms which it is customary to regard as a kind of electoral college. A question was put to us recently: "How many seats on the Legislative Council are held by men who are young enough to have served in the great war, and how many of those who hold the seats have risked a scratch for their country?" We have pleaded our reluctance to enter upon an inquiry which we have reason to believe might prove delicate and embarrassing. But we may gently hint to government that service with the King's forces need not be regarded as a disability. It is not so considered by the electors who send men to the Imperial Parliament, and should we are a peculiar people out here—people who were indispensable in Malaya until the armistice made it quite safe to go home—we need not rebuke those who will be entitled to wear ribbons over their hearts. Taking even the most cursory glance over the discussion one realises there that are a great many things to be done in Malaya during the next few years, and there is need of a strong Legislative body. Indeed, we believe that the body as it exists is antiquated and unfitted to the times in which we live. The Asiatic population, representing a great and important part of the energy and wealth of the country, ought to have at least two members for Singapore and one each for Penang and Malacca. To grant one solitary seat to the Chinese and to ignore all others is unworthy of our democratic principles. The Chamber of Commerce nomination represents a sound principle of selection, but it needs to be more widely applied. We have not reacted yet that stage of development in which direct election may be assumed to give the best results, but there are numerous bodies representative of all sections of the community, and men should have to pass through some discipline of public service before they are asked to join the Council, and they should have behind them something more than their mere connection with particular firms. We are on the eve of a new Government, and power will be in the hands of a man who is almost entirely unknown to the people of Malaya. He may do incalculably good work if he is strong enough to take an independent line and avoid sliding into the ruts which have been made by his predecessors. Sagacity and statesmanship are needed, and it will be a fortunate thing for Malaya if the new regime marks a new era.

SINGAPORE'S NEW PRESS LAW.

The *Straits Times* of Oct. 29 says: It does not do to let a law be passed under an assumption that it will never be abused. Within the past eighteen months we have had experience of an attempt to stifle free criticism of Government officials by threatening to prosecute a prominent and obviously patriotic English journal under a law aimed at the "lowest and most vilely seditious enemy inspired vernacular papers." It was not a very successful attempt, and it would have ended a good deal more disastrously for its originators if they had ventured to carry it further. But it must be realised that the conductors of newspapers have large financial interests at stake, and they would be most seriously hampered in the faithful discharge of their public duties if some rampaging Jack in office had merited a sharp criticism could bring their business to a sudden stop. No subsequent vindication of the freedom of the press would compensate them for the damage they would sustain. The laws relating to the press are already so drastic that public interests constantly suffer through necessary suppression of facts, and we must jealously guard against further restrictions of freedom.

GREEK TO THE CENSOR.

A good story about a censor, with little Latin and less Greek, at a German prisoners' camp is told by the *Manchester Guardian*. A British visitor who had done many things for the prisoners received from them a little medalion figure of Christ which some of the prisoners had fashioned in bronze out of their store of pence. Beneath the figure was an inscription in Greek in which there appeared the letters "Kai" (the Greek word for "and"). This was suspicious, and seemed to the censor to have some occult reference to the Imperial exile at Amerongen, so it was not allowed to leave the camp until the lettering had been translated to his satisfaction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE UNIFORMS.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir, I am indeed deeply grieved to read that I have disgusted your correspondent "A Chinese." However in my daily patrol among his fellow countrymen I have to put up with a great deal of that sort of thing myself—principally through the nasal organs.

He suggests I should publicly apologise for what he is pleased to call "My driving insult" to his compeers. My words were not intended as such but merely as a plain statement of fact.

Can I explain the word "laiki" stuff and that the Officers have a superior quality than the men. I wish to assure him that I have an intimate knowledge of the material in question, having worn both the inferior and superior quality during an absence of over four years on active service. He puts into a nutshell the object of my original letter, i.e. distinction of dress between Officers and men.

I do not wish him to believe that I am "a member of a noble family" what he thinks or believes is a matter of complete indifference to me. My father was not written for the education of "A Chinese" but with the object of bringing to the notice of "those who matter," what I and my fellow comrades consider to be a justifiable grievance.

With regards to the Government sending men over from England for the purpose of criticising, I would remind my friend—if he will allow such a low and insignificant person as myself to call him such—that Hongkong became a British possession in 1841 and that I am a Britisher.—Yours, etc.,

UNIFORM.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1919.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir, Might I take up a little more of your valuable space in reference to G.A.V.H.'s letter published in your Extra of the 8th inst. First of all, I would like to ask G.A.V.H. who or what he is? If he is an Asiatic, I will put it down to his ignorance, but if he is a European—well he ought to know better. He starts off by doubting whether "Mr. Uniform" is a gentleman. I am certain G.A.V.H. cannot be dressed as such, or he would have ascertained the truth before he wrote such a letter. If he would only inquire from "those who know" he would find that this grievance has been put forward in the proper manner, not once, but several times, which date back a few years. You seem to think that the rank of Inspector can be attained in a few months, I can assure you that it takes from 20 to 25 years' service to reach that pinnacle which is every policeman's ambition. So you add the excellent example of the Chinese? What would happen to the Colony if we all looked to the Chinese for good examples? I dare not think of the result, and I don't think G.A.V.H. would, if he was in his right senses. No doubt, "Mr. Uniform" has taken up this line to guard the likes of you (G.A.V.H.) from those to whom you talk us to look to for a good example—I am, yours, etc.,

A WHITE MAN.

Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1919.

P.S.—If "G.A.V.H." has travelled at all, I would like to refer him to any other Colonial Police Force for an example in dress.

RIOT AT CANTON

"SINCERE" STORE DAMAGED.

There seems to have been quite a lively riot at Canton on Saturday afternoon. The pro-boycott students were responsible. Several were wounded. 180 youths and 25 girls were locked up in the basement of the store all night. There had been a parade, which had for a side-show a demonstration inside the store. They assaulted two employees of the store, and they assaulted the police who came to their rescue. They looted the provisions, biscuits, candy, etc., while locked up in the store. The *Canton Times* hints that the police guards may have helped in this! Outside a big crowd continued demonstrating. The boys took away from a Police Sergeant his rifle, bayonet, and revolver, and refused to return them. It was the menacing crowd outside that decided the police to keep their prisoners locked up inside the store. Eleven ring leaders were taken to the police station; on Sunday, after 2,000 armed troops had turned out, with machine-guns.

The students allege that the posing parade was attacked by two of the "Sincere" Jokers, and that this caused the invasion of the premises.

PARK LANE'S WASHING.

COLONIAL MILLIONAIRE LAUNDRY DE LOUXE.

The secret of Park Lane's weekly washing day is out, says the *Daily News*. The aristocratic and wealthy residents of the neighbourhood have not been forced by high prices to follow the economical habits of people in poorer districts. One of them at least is fighting the laundry profiteer, in proper Park Lane, not East End style. This gentleman is a Colonial millionaire, who has started a small private laundry adjoining his residence at the Piccadilly end of Park Lane. The enterprise has proved so successful that doubtless many of the millionaire's neighbours are already thinking of following his example.

It would be torture to allow the long suffering housewife, victimised by the public laundry profiteer, to see this millionaire's washing," writes a correspondent. "The amount of work performed in a recent week would, according to present prices, have cost £45. It was turned out in Park Lane for £13, inclusive of wages, power, and material.

"The plant consists of two rotary washing machines, one hydro, a small calender, or flatwork ironer, several electric hand irons, and a small hot-air drying room. The diminutive plant is driven by electric motor and the steam for the washing machines and calender is generated by a 'coffee pot' boiler, whose toy-like proportions are belied by its steady production of an effective head of steam. No public laundry was ever so spick and span as this bijou workshop. The shafting is burnished so as to look like silver, the brass of the washing machines and the rim of the hydro are like burnished gold.

"Above all the faces of the five workers, smiling with the happiness inspired by congenial employment, for there is no drudgery, sweating, or inadequate payment in this mansion laundry. It would delight the heart of an inspecting engineer, break the heart of the average laundry wage-slave, and would cause the scrutinising factory inspector to rub his eyes in sheer amazement.

As to the work lying about in orderly heaps ready to "finished off" it is as clear as crystal. It has been treated with no injurious chemicals nor drastic soap substitutes. And the dannels are soft and fleecy.

DESTRUCTION OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN IRON WORKS.

We may clear the ground at the outset by stating that the damage suffered by the various iron and steel works from bombing by our airmen was "comparatively insignificant," as also was the loss of life. There may, however, have been a considerable moral effect, involving a reduction in output, for we are told in the case of one large works that the German manager "was evidently very frightened, having constructed a bomb-proof portable cupboard for himself." The appearance of the manager in the role of a caddy-grub must have had a most encouraging effect upon his staff, although German ways are not our ways. Such damage as has been done is attributable almost entirely to the acts of the Germans themselves, and as one might expect, it is confined to the French and Belgian-owned works. Machinery was either taken away wholesale and installed in German works, or was smashed up beyond the possibility of repair. Some of the scrap so obtained was melted down for munitions; but it is clear that the main object aimed at was the prevention of future competition, because the most vital parts of the plants were systematically selected for destruction, even when there was ample material available in other parts of the works. The Sambre-et-Meuse works, perhaps the finest in Belgium, was left practically intact by the Germans, and the Commission were informed that the reason it was spared was because of the large interest in it, held by the German capitalist Thyssen. The Belgian-owned works in the same district were, on the other hand, completely destroyed, and will take several years to be reconstructed. At Pont a Verdun near Lens, a coal-mine producing 4,000,000 tons per annum, together with a modern coke-oven and by-product recovery plant, comprising some 580 regenerators, was completely destroyed by the Germans at the beginning of 1917. The pre-war cost of the mine and works was 200,000,000 francs, and it will be ten years before they can be restored to their former level of production. Of the 8,000 houses built by the company for its employees only 150 are capable of being restored. To read of such cases makes one realise the meaning of the word "reparation" to our Allies, and the justice of their insistence upon it.—*Engineering*.

BOLSHEVIK BUDGET.

HUGE DEFICIT FOR THE LAST HALF YEAR.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends details of the Bolshevik Budget for the first half-year of 1919, which, he says, estimates an expenditure of 50,702,627,883 roubles, and 20,349,827,880 roubles revenue, leaving a deficit of over thirty milliards of roubles. [The nominal value of the rouble is 2s; a milliard of roubles is worth £100,000,000.] The most important item of expenditure is on the Red Army, which costs twelve milliards, as against seven and a half in the preceding half-year. The Marine Department's estimates amount to five hundred millions.

The Supreme Council of Nationalised Industry spends six milliards on the nationalising of undertakings, and five milliards on running all the nationalised departments. The Food Commissariat spends eight milliards. The Commissariat of Communication, five; Education, four; and the Departments of Public Welfare, Health and Finance each spend about a milliard.

Other estimates are: Commissariat of Internal Affairs, 655,000,000 roubles; agriculture, 500,000,000 roubles; posts and telegraphs, 500,000,000 roubles; trade and industry, 202,000,000 roubles; justice, 202,000,000 roubles.

The Bolshevik estimated revenue of approximately twenty milliard roubles is largely fictitious, as is shown by the fact that no less than fifteen milliards are credited to the vague account, State Properties and Capitals. This item in the preceding half year, however, yielded only 944,767,000 roubles, and even the official *Izvestiya* admits that the Finance Commissary's vastly increased expectations "require some reasonable explanation." From indirect taxes the estimate of receipts is two and a half milliards; from direct taxes one and three-quarters milliards; from State undertakings of different kinds, 510,000,000; from duties, 97,000,000; and from repayments of expenditures by the State Treasury, 69,000,000 roubles.

The admitted deficit is explained in part by a loss of five milliards on the nationalised industry account and a loss of 4,200,000,000 roubles on State Railways.

In a memorandum accompanying the Budget the Commissary of Finance, Krestinsky, argues that the vast deficit need not cause anxiety, as the paper money with which it is covered will be annulled in due time, and as the nationalisation production system is now on the upward path towards consolidation.

OVER CROWDED CAMBRIDGE.

UNDERGRADUATES VAIN SEARCH FOR ROOMS.

The housing difficulty is being felt at Cambridge owing to the enormous influx of undergraduates which will take place in a few weeks' time, says *The Observer*. This will easily beat all previous records. Rooms which have been unoccupied for years are being put into a habitable condition, though this is being effected under considerable difficulties, owing to a local strike in the building trade. Considerable additions were made to college buildings just before the war, notably at Emmanuel, Pembroke, King's, Magdalene, and Sidney, but these are all proving inadequate. College officers have been touring the town to obtain rooms out of college, and are still conducting their canvass, with indifferent success.

The University Lodging-house Syndicate have been appealed to for help, and have consented to grant licences for rooms in houses situated within two and a half miles of Great St. Mary's Church, measured in a direct line, provided that such houses comply with the general regulations as to suitability laid down by the Senate. The effect of this concession will be to bring in wide areas which have hitherto been out of bounds for University lodging purposes. The college authorities are now trying again what can be done, but it appears that even under these changed circumstances many hundreds of would-be Cambridge freshmen will be unable to obtain admission to the University this October.

A novel feature of the coming term will be the number of married undergraduates. These require rooms for their wives and families. All the naval and military headquarters have been ejected from the rooms they occupied in the colleges, and have found accommodation in private houses. The increased laboratory and lecture-room space which will be needed next term is another difficulty with which the University is having to cope and being met by the putting up of army huts as temporary accommodation, work which has also been impeded by the strike.

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THE EXILE GARAGE

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD.

THE NOISE OF AEROPLANES.

Engineering dealing with a paper by Professor Eryan on the noise produced by aeroplanes, states that the observations led to the conclusion that when an aeroplane was observed flying sideways the low organ pipe tones that were observed were due to the direct action of the blades of the screw upon the air, but their intensity decreased as the angular distance of the observer from the plane of rotation increased, thus accounting for the rise and fall of the sound with the rotary oscillations of the aeroplane, as well as for the unfavorable results obtainable in the whirling arm tests. As, however, the pulsations of an eight cylinder engine agreed in frequency with those of a four-blade screw, tones of nearly the same pitch might also be produced by the engine, and these were often heard when an aeroplane was receding. They differed in tone quality from those due to the screw, and the motion of the machine gave rise to a slight difference in pitch.

In the case in which the tip velocity exceeded the velocity of sound, the disturbances produced in three different positions of the tip might reach the observer at the same instant during a certain portion of each period, and at the beginning and end of this portion the disturbance theoretically became infinite, thus accounting for the unpleasant sensation and its limitation to a very narrow zone near the plane of rotation.

THE BLACKENING OF ELECTRIC LAMP BULBS

The filaments of glow lamps disintegrate and volatilise, especially at high temperatures, and tungsten vapours or compounds are deposited on the walls of the bulbs and blacken the glass. Various means are being used to prevent this blackening. On the one hand substances are purposefully introduced into the bulb in which they are to be volatilised in order to bind and to remove the residual bulb gas, thus to improve the vacuum and to deprive the black deposit of its dark colour so that it will no longer weaken the light intensity. Or, alternatively, the bulb is filled with an inert gas (nitrogen) at high pressure to prevent the volatilisation of the filament; the second method has been successful, and lamps of this type have become known under the rather unfortunate name of half-watt lamps; historically the former method takes precedence, but the combination of the two apparently contradictory aims, improvement of the vacuum and formation of a transparent deposit, is of recent date.—*Engineering*.

COMMONWEALTH STEAMERS.

Beginning at the end of November, the Commonwealth Government line of steamers will inaugurate a regular fortnightly cargo service between Britain and Australia. The vessels will load alternately at ports on the east coast—Middlesbrough, Hull, and London, and on the west coast at Glasgow, Liverpool, Newport, and Avonmouth. The first ship loaded on the east coast will discharge her cargo at Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, and the first ship to load on the west coast at Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, and Sydney. Thereafter the sailings will be transported alternately, thus providing frequent regular intervals for direct shipment to the main Australian ports. The first vessels to sail will probably be the "Carrawa," "Boonah," "Toromeo," and "Boorak." When the tonnage, which has become badly bunched owing to the seamen's strike, can be rearranged, only the best ships will be utilised for the service.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st November, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

1918	1919
Atm. 1 ft. 30 in. Below overflow.	4 ft. 4 in. Below overflow.
From Reservoir 13 ft. 5 in. Below overflow.	17 ft. 2 in. Do.
From Intermediate Level with overflow.	6 ft. 1 in. Above overflow.
From 1st Reservoir 5 ft. 6 in. 2 in. Below overflow.	5 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.
From 2nd Reservoir 12 ft. 10 in. Below overflow.	12 ft. 3 in. Do.
From 3rd Reservoir 5 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.	8 ft. 1 in. Do.

STORAGE IN RESERVOIRS AND DEPOSITS OF GALLONS.

1918	1919
From Reservoir 13 ft. 5 in. Below overflow.	17 ft. 2 in. Do.
From Intermediate Level with overflow.	6 ft. 1 in. Above overflow.
From 1st Reservoir 5 ft. 6 in. 2 in. Below overflow.	5 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.
From 2nd Reservoir 12 ft. 10 in. Below overflow.	12 ft. 3 in. Do.
From 3rd Reservoir 5 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.	8 ft. 1 in. Do.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

1918	1919
Consumption 21,525,000	22,525,000
Estimated population 275,000	275,000
Consumption per head 78.3	81.9
per day	per day

Constant supply in all districts during October of both 1918 and 1919.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1918	1919
Kowloon Reservoir (5 ft. 11 in. Below 5 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.)	10 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.
STORAGE IN RESERVOIRS AND DEPOSITS OF GALLONS.	
Kowloon Reservoir 13 ft. 5 in. Below overflow.	17 ft. 2 in. Do.
From Intermediate Level with overflow.	6 ft. 1 in. Above overflow.
From 1st Reservoir 5 ft. 6 in. 2 in. Below overflow.	5 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.
From 2nd Reservoir 12 ft. 10 in. Below overflow.	12 ft. 3 in. Do.
From 3rd Reservoir 5 ft. 11 in. Below overflow.	8 ft. 1 in. Do.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

1918	1919
Consumption 21,525,000	22,525,000
Estimated population 275,000	275,000
Consumption per head 78.3	81.9
per day	per day

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

By Command, Water Authority.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

COUNCIL'S NOTE TO RUMANIA.

PARIS, November 4th.

The Supreme Council has sent a long Note to the Rumanian Government. It sets forth the Council's decisions as regards the three outstanding questions, namely, territorial frontiers, the Minorities Treaty, and Hungary.

The Council requests a reply, in the frankest possible terms, at the earliest possible date.

The Note declares that a very bad impression has been created by the failure of Rumania to reply to the Council's last Note and Rumania's protest in that respect.

The Council adheres to its previous decision as regards the frontiers, and is determined to uphold the principle underlying the Minorities Treaty and as regards the requisitions from Hungary.

The Council is despatching an Inter-Allied Commission to examine all requisitions, and to report upon the distribution to be effected between Rumania and the Allies.

The Council proposes, owing to continued requisitioning, to establish an Inter-Allied organization, including Rumanian officials on the frontier, to check the way-bills of all trains to Rumania.

THE ADVANCE ON WAZIRISTAN.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Times states that Afghan troops still occupy Wana, a position in the Waziristan country. This occupation constitutes a breach of the armistice preceding peace. Thus, the British expedition about to advance to Waziristan may assume a more serious aspect.

THE HOME MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Municipal elections in London were held yesterday. Those in London were the first since 1912.

Only half the results had been declared up to last night.

The public being apathetic, there was only a small poll, apparently in favour of the Labourites.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The results of the Municipal elections announced up to the present show sweeping Labour gains almost everywhere in London. There will be a large Labour majority in many boroughs instead of a small minority. The figures, up to now, in London, are as follows:—

Municipal Reformers	208
Municipal Conservatives	55
Independents	53
Progressives	30
Ex-Soldiers and Sailors	2

Many women have been returned.

There are also striking Labour gains in the Provinces.

LONDON, November 4th.

The result of the municipal elections in London show a Labour majority on 14 Councils. The Municipal Reformers have obtained a majority on 12, and the Progressives on one.

Women have secured a footing in most of the Councils, Kensington having 12, and Hampstead, 6.

Labour has a very remarkable turnover. For instance, Stepney has 28 Labourites instead of three. Poplar has 29 Labourites out of 42. Islington has 44 instead of seven.

The final figures are as follows:—

Municipal Reformers	600
Labourites	353
Progressives	149
Independents	14
Ex-Soldiers and Sailors	5

The Reformers who have been ascendant for a decade, controlling 47 out of the 53 Councils, now have a majority of 664 converted into a minority of 133.

Labour has increased its representation in Manchester from 18 to 32, transforming a Conservative majority of 15 into a minority of 16.

The virtual extinction of the Progressives is regarded as a dismal warning to the Liberals. The fact that the Liberals and the Conservatives combined against Labour in Exeter and other places is regarded as significant for the future of electioneering.

Labour leaders, interviewed, are jubilant at the evidence of Labour's power and determination to govern the country. They declare that the electors are turning to Labour for deliverance from the clutches of the exploiter and the profiteer.

The Conservatives admit that the result is unpleasant. They ascribe it to apathy and abstention from voting on the part of the middle-classes.

BULGARIAN TREATY TERMS.

PARIS, November 5th.

The Allies, replying to the Bulgarian objections to the Treaty terms, especially the plea that the alliance with Germany was a mere accident, recall Bulgaria's unprovoked rearward attack on Serbia, thus paralyzing the heroic Serbian resistance to the invaders, and Bulgaria's setting as the vanguard of the German Army by making a war of conquest and pillage against Greece and Serbia.

Nevertheless, the Allies are not inspired with a spirit of vengeance and do not dream of making Bulgaria expiate her past faults. They merely wish a just and consequently durable peace. They remind Bulgaria that they have allowed her an economic outlet to the Aegean, and have made some modifications to the terms.

Finally, the Allies notify the Bulgarians that the text must now be accepted or rejected within ten days, after which the Armistice of September 29th, 1918, ends, and the Allies will take such steps as may be "thought useful."

TERRITORIAL FORCE TO BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, November 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill definitely announced that the territorial force is to be maintained.

THEIR BELGIAN MAJESTIES.

VIRGINIA, November 1st.

Their Belgian Majesties, King Albert and Queen Elisabeth, having previously said farewell to President Wilson at his sick-bed at Washington.

AMERICAN LABOUR UNREST.

CHICAGO, November 1st.

The mine workers' officials state that 400,000 miners are now idle.

Up to the present, things have been very quiet.

The leaders have refrained from any action directing the strike, in consequence of the Federal injunction.

NEW YORK, November 1st.

All the miners in the Pittsburgh area have struck except the pumppen.

It is estimated that 50,000 in Illinois are on strike this afternoon.

Troops are gathered in readiness for eventualities in West Virginia, East Tennessee, East Kentucky and Colorado.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has issued a statement that the Federal injunction will only result in creating more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to miners.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

The anti-strike measures include the revival of war restrictions and the distribution of coal.

NEW YORK, November 3rd.

The latest Labour estimates show that there are 435,000 strikers.

The leaders are punctiliously observing the Federal injunction, but insist that a strike, nevertheless, will be effective in spite of the prohibition of the distribution of funds.

It is estimated that between 100,000 and 200,000 non-Unionist miners are continuing work.

The Executive of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in a statement, pledges itself to support the Government in restoring normal industrial conditions.

While deploring the injunction as deferring a peaceful settlement, it suggests an immediate convocation of an Industrial Commission at Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 4th.

Continued pressure is being exerted upon the strike leaders to call off the strike. The results are not yet apparent.

They have been informed that the President and the Attorney-General are ready to attempt adjustment of the controversy as soon as the strike order is rescinded.

No disorders have occurred but there is no indication of any break in the miners' ranks.

LONDON, November 4th.

News of the strike in the United States is somewhat conflicting. Officials in Washington believe that the end is near.

The Government agents report many defections.

On the contrary, Reuter's correspondents at Chicago state that the production of soft coal is paralyzed.

THE AMERICAN MINERS' STRIKE has checked the British export trade which has recently been steadily increasing, especially in wool and rubber manufactures.

Now, cargoes are limited to essential commodities. One liner, which sailed on November 1st, took 1,500 tons instead of 3,000 or 4,000 tons.

LONDON, November 4th.

A telegram from New York states that it is understood that the strike of 20,000 dockers is over.

The Longshoremen's Association has announced that the strikers have decided to resume wherever needed.

ALIENS' RESTRICTION BILL.

LONDON, November 5th.

The House of Commons, after an acrimonious discussion, passed, by 116 votes, Clause Eight of the Aliens' Restriction Bill, repealing the enemy alien restrictions unless licensed to remain.

Subsequently, several amendments were adopted considerably modifying the application of the provisions of the Clause.

THE SCAPA FLOW SINKINGS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The report from Paris, dated on November 2nd, regarding the Scapa Flow, is, apparently, at least premature.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the Supreme Council has not reached a decision as regards the distribution of the remaining enemy warships, nor as regards compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings.

UNFULFILLED TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

PARIS, November 3rd.

The Supreme Council has drafted a letter to the German Government outlining a protocol in which Germany will agree to comply with the unfulfilled terms of the Armistice.

The protocol provides that Germany shall give up a certain number of light cruisers and destroyers, and 40,000 tons of naval material, as compensation for the German ships sunk in the Scapa Flow.

NEW BRITISH LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The British Loan in the United States has been fully subscribed.

BRITISH FAIRNESS IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Letters from soldiers and others in occupied German territory agree that there is nothing the Germans desire less than that the British should leave, owing to their desire for fairness and the admitted capability of their administration.

An interesting illustration of this was provided recently, on an occasion when two British officers motored to a town in the neutral zone. The inhabitants turned out to cheer, thinking that they had come to occupy the place. They were profoundly disappointed when disillusioned.

This does not mean, as one correspondent emphasizes, that the Germans love them, but they realize that we stand between them and worse evils.

A correspondent mentions, as a sidelight on the baffling psychology of German character, the fact that at Rhineland is at present flocking to Cologne Cathedral, where a Franciscan monk is holding immense audiences, preaching, preaching that the Kingdom of Heaven is within, and that all true power and victory is that of the spirit.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

MONTREAL, November 2nd.

Scenes of affectionate enthusiasm by the masses of people lining the streets were renewed on the occasion of the departure of the Prince of Wales, whose visit here completed the official portion of the Canadian tour, during which the Prince travelled 8,000 miles on a Canadian Pacific train, in addition to long journeys on other railways in Eastern Canada.

The Prince spends a few days in unofficial visiting, before proceeding to the United States.

TORONTO, November 4th.

The Prince of Wales, addressing a combined meeting of the Canadian and Empire Clubs, said that the welfare of the whole Empire was the big question; it had taken a new shape since the war.

Because of their whole-hearted participation in the great struggle, the Dominions had entered the partnership of nations as signatories of the League of Nations. The Dominions were no longer Colonies, but sister nations of the British nation. Their international importance would steadily increase, yet all would desire to remain within the Empire, whose unity was shown by common allegiance to the King.

Continuing, the Prince said:—"Consequently, I do not regard myself as belonging primarily to Great Britain and only a distant Canada, but as a Canadian and a British, but also as a Canadian and a representative of the whole Empire."

"Now that the war is over we must keep that standard of patriotism and unity of which we showed ourselves capable during the long struggle. We must not lose touch with each other, for we shall lose all we won in the last five years by our common action."

Referring to the wonderful welcomes accorded him in Canada, the Prince said:—"I am not conceited enough to accept these welcomes as personal to myself, and realize that they were given me as the King's representative. The message that the Throne stands for the heritage of our common aims and ideals, shared equally by all sections, all parties, and all nations within the British Commonwealth. Government represents or stands for all parties or all nations within the Empire, but, nevertheless, it is a common sentiment, which is shared not only by all nations within the Empire, but also by all political parties within each nation. It is this common sentiment which has made Britain stand together in the great war, and I realize that this same sentiment has been expressed in the wonderful welcome given me in Canada by the people of the Throne. I shall always endeavor to live up to the great responsibility of my position and be worthy of your trust."

All Ontario's leading men were present at the meeting which was a very enthusiastic one. The Prince had to stop speaking frequently, the cheering subsiding.

TYROL DIET'S PROTEST.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Tyrol Diet has issued a protest against the handing over of South Tyrol, the home of Andreas Hofer, the renowned champion of liberty, with a German-speaking population of 350,000, to Italy.

Lord Bryce supports the protest, pointing out that the South Tyrolese have been for ages one in race, religion, history and national traditions, and express astonishment that the great Powers could, by assigning the territory to Italy, violate the principles of nationality and self-determination to which they have expressed devotion.

BRITISH GUIANA.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Governor of British Guiana telegraphed to Lord Milner protesting against Lord Rothermere's recent suggestion that the Colony should be ceded to the United States in liquidation of our debt.

Lord Milner replied that the Government had no intention of ceding British Guiana or any West Indian Colony to a foreign power.

THE GOEBEN.

LONDON, November 3rd.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Walter Long stated that the Goeben had been surrendered to the Allies and had been partially repaired.

She was in the charge of a Turkish garrison crew, in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, and every precaution was being taken to prevent her being scuttled and sunk.

THE PROFITEERING ACT.

LONDON, November 3rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the Profiteering Act was working satisfactorily. Probably, the House would soon be asked to extend its scope.

KIDNAPPED BY BANDITS.

NEW YORK, November 4th.

A telegram from Mexico states that Consul Jenkins, who was recently kidnapped by bandits, has been released.

His family paid a ransom of \$28,000.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 4th.

The French airman Poulet, who is on a flight to Australia, has arrived at San Stefano aerodrome, six miles from Constantinople.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 4th.

The death is announced of Mr. J. S. Rogland Phillips, editor of the Yorkshire Post since 1903. Mr. Phillips was chairman of the Press Association in 1912 and president of the Newspaper Society in 1914.

NEW DIAMOND COMPANY.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Reuter is informed that a new company has been formed to take over German interests in the diamond fields in South West Africa, with a capital of £2,750,000 millions, controlled by British and Allied subjects.

THE BRITISH LABOUR QUESTION.

LONDON, November 2nd.

There has been a series of conferences between the Ministry of Labour and representatives of the Trade Unions relative to the termination of the Wages Temporary Regulation Act on November 31st.

The Ministry of Labour announced, yesterday, that Sir R. S. Horne introduced, to-morrow, a Bill establishing a permanent Industrial Court replacing the Interim Court of Arbitration.

The announcement says it is generally recognized that compulsory arbitration is impracticable. It is proposed that the Industrial Court shall settle disputes, with the consent of both parties.

The Bill empowers the Minister of Labour to appoint Courts of Enquiry into trade disputes.

The clause empowering the Industrial Court to decide when awards and agreements are binding on the whole trade and prohibiting the Trade Unions from financing a strike against the award or agreement, have been dropped owing to the "very strong opposition taken to the latter clause by the representatives of the Trades Unions as interference with the 'Trade Disputes Act of 1906'."

The text of the new Bill designed to stop strikes has been issued. It establishes an Industrial Court and Courts of Enquiry in connection with trade disputes.

The Industrial Court comprises independent employers' and workmen's representatives, the Chairman being independent.

With the consent of both parties the Minister of Labour may refer any dispute to the Court. In the event of disagreement as regards the award, the matter may be decided by the Chairman.

The Minister of Labour may appoint Courts of Enquiry in connection with any dispute. The Courts are empowered to require evidence, and to impose penalties in the event of misleading or false evidence.

The reports of the Courts of Enquiry must be submitted to Parliament.

LONDON, November 5th.

In the House of Commons, the Labourite opened the appointment of the Scottish solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, as Coal Controller, because the Coal Advisory Committee had not been consulted, and because a lawyer was not suitable for the post. They declared that the Board of Trade's policy thus exemplified would lead to disaster.

They also denounced the 6s. increase in the price of coal and demanded the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the above, also the causes of the declining output and the Government's alleged export policy.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in course of his reply, believed he would soon be able to reduce the price of coal, because the miners were working better, the output had increased, and transport was improving.

THE EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

CAIRO, October 31st.

The Police and Military were withdrawn from Alexandria, after a deputa-tion of notable persons gave the Governor an undertaking that there would not be demonstrations or disorders.

Nevertheless, a procession of striking carters and cab-drivers formed at noon, was joined by thousands of natives, and marched to the European quarter.

An Army ambulance driven by an Egyptian, dashed into the procession killing one person and wounding five. The passions of the demonstrators broke out and there was general looting on the line of march for an hour. The crowd dispersed on the persuasion of certain notables.

There were a few incidents, yesterday, British soldiers being beaten and officers in motor-cars stoned.

There were six native victims during yesterday's rioting in Alexandria. All is quiet to-day.

PREMIUM BONDS.

LONDON, November 4th.

Mr. Bonar Law announced, today, that a new Committee would be appointed to consider the question of premium bonds.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Labour Party has decided to oppose the issue of premium bonds.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

BERLIN, November 4th.

The German Government has replied to the Supreme Council's Note relative to the transfer of five German ships to Dutch Companies during the war, offering to submit the question to arbitration arranged by the Allied and Netherlands Governments. Germany declares that her attitude is purely guided by her regard for the rights of the neutrals concerned.

PARIS, November 4th.

The Supreme Council has advised Holland that it is advisable to decide not to recognize Dutch ownership of German ships purchased since the outbreak of war.

MEDICAL SERVICES IN COLONIES.

LONDON, November 4th.

Lord Milner has appointed a Committee to consider the position of the medical services in the various Colonies and Dependencies, with a view to maintaining an increasing supply of candidates and securing contentment; further, to consider whether the principle of assimilating the medical services of neighbouring Colonies may usefully be extended.

AMERICAN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, November 4th.

At the Labour Conference, the organizing committee proposed an International Convention providing for a 48 hour week in all countries. The limit may be exceeded in certain industries, like public utilities and steel plants working continuously, where a 56 hour week is prescribed as the maximum.

For the benefit of Japan, China and India, it is proposed to postpone the enforcement of the agreement owing to the climatic conditions and the imperfect industrial organization.

THE SIMPLON EXPRESS COLLISION.

PARIS, November 5th.

Ten were killed and 21 injured in a collision of the Simplon express and the Geneva express between Pont-sur-Yonne and Grenchen.

The latter train left Paris ten minutes late, and ran past the signal.

AVIATION INDUSTRY IN THE FAR EAST.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 1st.

Colonial troops at an aviation camp at Istres include 300 Indo-Chinese, who will leave camp in April. They are already experts in all branches of aviation.

It is expected that some will be the pioneers of the industry in the Far East and that others will swell the number of pilots who are making their appearance.

NEW DOLLAR SERVICE TO SHANGHAI.

NEW YORK, November 3rd.

The Dollar Steamship Company announces the establishment of a direct New York to Shanghai line via the Panama Canal.

NEW CHINESE BANK IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

Shu Yuch, the Chinese Privy Councillor and member of the Cabinet, who is in Vancouver on his way home, announces that a Bank with a capital of \$10,000,000, backed by the Chinese Government, was being established in New York, with branches in Vancouver, Seattle, Washington, and San Francisco.

It is understood in financial circles in New York that American interests will contribute half the capital.

NEW FRENCH VESSELS FOR EASTERN TRADE.

LONDON, October 31st.

L'Ouverture understands that the Minister of Marine, in agreement with the Commissioner of Marine and Transport, has decided to construct, in the Naval Arsenal at Cherbourg, Rochefort, Brest, and Lorient, ten new cargo boats and six liners for the Indo-China trade.

The construction of the vessels will not be completed before 1922.

PASSAGES FOR THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, October 31st.

The news that our own British warships will, if Mr. Walter Long can persuade the Lords of the Admiralty, convey commercial travellers and business men, affects thousands of manufacturers, some of whom have as many as a score of representatives whom they wish to send abroad.

Mr. Springer, the head of the Overseas organization of the Federation of British Industries, says that they could not immediately a party of 1,000 men who want to go to all parts of the world, but probably the greatest demand is for ships going to the Far East. For example, recently a man who wanted to go to China could only get a ship to Alexandria, whence he would try to get a Japanese vessel to take him to his destination. Another man who wanted to go to Singapore, managed to secure a passage as far as Bombay, where he must remain until he can get another ship.

SUBMARINES EN ROUTE FOR HONGKONG.

BOMBAY, November 4th.

Six large submarines arrived here en route for the Far East. They are the first that have ever visited Bombay.

JAPAN AND AMERICA IN SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.

The State Department announces that Japan, replying to a Note from the United States last September regarding the conditions in Siberia, expresses her willingness to co-operate with the American authorities there.

GOLD FOR THE FAR EAST.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

Gold valued at \$400,000 has been transferred to San Francisco for shipment to the Far East.

HOUSING QUESTION AND THE NAVY.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The Admiralty publishes an extract from a report by the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station drawing attention to the question of housing accommodation for the wives and relatives of naval officers, in view of the forthcoming reconstitution of the China Fleet.

He points out that, at Singapore, Hongkong and Wei-hai-wei, suitable accommodation is almost unobtainable, even if officers can afford the very high prices demanded. He says that Shanghai is one of the most expensive places in the East, and that accommodation for Europeans at reasonable rates does not exist.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The report of the Church Missionary Society for 1918 states that the work in Africa, India and China has been fully maintained in war time, except in the war zone in East Africa, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

The staff of foreign missionaries remains about 1,330, and the native Christian workers have increased in number to nearly 14,000.

The Society has 4,300 institutions, colleges, schools and medical branches, and employs 154 missionary doctors and nurses, besides a much larger native staff.

The expenditure under war conditions has increased to £212,848, and the income was £233,750, leaving a deficit of £20,908 on the year's working. Including a sum carried forward from 1917, the total deficit is about £31,000.

The position created this year by the exchange with India and China is even more serious. The estimate for the current year is over £200,000, compared with £250,000 normally.

AMERICAN SENATE CONFIRMS SHANTUNG PROVISION.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.

The Senate has confirmed the Peace Treaty's Shantung provision by 46 votes to 42.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ON GERMAN SOIL.

STRASBOURG, November 4th.

M. Clemenceau arrived here today—his first visit to ex-German soil for many years.

He was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The cheering crowd broke through the cordon of soldiers and gave him an ovation.

GERMAN AGENT SENTENCED.

FREDERICKTOWN (New Brunswick), November 1st.

Werner Horn, a German agent who was convicted of blowing up the International Bridge at Sea Point in 1915, and who was recently extradited from the United States, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

General Denikin's communique, dated October 31st, partially elucidates the successes claimed by the Bolsheviks.

He says that the right wing of the Don Army has been driven back somewhat by the Bolshevik reinforcements, and a Bolshevik Division which had been surrounded in the valley of Medvedyitsa succeeded in extricating itself on the north-east with the loss of 2,000 men.

Northwards, between Bulbuluk and Khoper, repeated Bolshevik attacks against the centre of the Don Army broke down with heavy losses. The Bolsheviks captured three companies of a Soviet Regiment and 200 other prisoners.

South of Novokhopersk, three Bolshevik regiments were defeated and fled towards the north, losing 1,000 prisoners and eight guns.

On the whole front of 180 miles, from Yalta to Svyetk, the Bolsheviks heavily attacked. All the attacks east of Orel were repulsed with heavy losses.

General Judenitch, in a communique, admits the evacuation of 1,000 in the face of attacks by large Bolshevik forces.

Negotiations in respect of Finland's participation in the Petrograd offensive have taken a favourable turn. A decision is expected in a few days.

HELSINKI, November 2nd.

M. Lianosov, the Premier of the North-West Russian Government, has formally requested Finland's military aid against Petrograd.

HELSINKI, November 5th.

The newspaper *Helsingin Sanomat* says that the Finnish Government, on November 1st, rejected the North-West Russian Government's request for military assistance against Petrograd.

In a communique, General Judenitch confirms that his Army was compelled to shorten his front line and take up new positions west of Gatchina.

He adds that after occupying Luga, the Bolsheviks advanced westwards along the railway and occupied two stations.

A Bolshevik wireless message claims that General Judenitch's North-West Army has been surrounded.

White Paper states that the cost of British intervention in Russia, since the Armistice, was approximately £250,000, including £25,000,000 value of non-marketable munitions and stores supplied to the Russians.

LONDON, November 4th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Cecil Harcourt confirmed that Professor Goode, who was arrested after he had visited Moscow, had been arrested because he came direct from the Bolsheviks.

He was subsequently released upon instructions from London.

Mr. Swan (Labourite) asked if the British taxpayer was paying for the present shipments of munitions to Riga. Mr. Churchill replied that only captured German ammunition that only captured German munitions were being sent to Riga. This was being used by the Latvians who were struggling to maintain the integrity of their country against the reactionary Russians subsidised and assisted by reactionary Germans. The expense of the shipments was very small.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The revival of business is evidenced by the publication in the papers of pages of advertisements of Company prospectuses, eight of which, however, invite subscriptions aggregating £10,000,000, the largest being Messrs. Lever's, who want £4,000,000.

The activities of the companies concerned range from margarine to soap-making, oil-mining, metal-mining, agriculture, agricultural engineering, film production, and general produce distribution.

Financial writers, discussing the boom, while dwelling on the risk of promoters forcing the pace and bewildering the public point out that there are good reasons for the flood of issues. These reasons include the arrears of capital required, the higher prices requiring larger capital, the absorption of smaller concerns by the big industries, and the replacement of former enemy monopolies by the British.

UNFAIR ASIATIC COMPETITION.

LONDON, November 2nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Terrell, who asked whether the Government contemplated protection against unfair Asiatic competition, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that imports of Japanese manufactures, excluding food, were as follows:—

June	2700,000
July	600,000
August	400,000
September	1,000,000

RATIONALISM AND RELIGIOUS REACTION.

Less is heard to-day than was heard in the days of the war of the religious revival which that struggle was to bring about. It is somewhat strange that this should be the case, since the war has brought about so many kinds of reaction that religious reaction might well have been among them. Certain industrious scribes, with a fair for catering to the appetites, have written a great deal on the subject, but not to very much purpose. There is no doubt that the war affected people religiously in various ways. Some were so oppressed with the moral darkness in which they found themselves enveloped that they reached out their hands to those who were ready with an anodyne. There is rest and relief in surrender to a religious system, and many have experienced the feelings of those great numbers who, in other dark ages, sought refuge in flight from the world and its distressing problems. There have been others who, wearing easily in times of peace the religious formulae which they were taught in their youth, have found that they failed altogether to meet the questions raised by the grim realities of life. Whether there is any more than this in the various religious and anti-religious manifestations that have accompanied and followed the war there may be some doubt, but the subject certainly deserves some inquiry. Such an inquiry was undertaken by Miss Jane Harrison, the well-known classical scholar, and formed the subject of this year's Conway Lecture at the South Place Institute. Professor Gilbert Murray was in the chair, and in his introductory address expressed the expectation that there would be something unusual in the address, an expectation that was not disappointed. Miss Harrison's lecture has been very variously criticised. Some have even called it a re-orientation. In so far as it fails in its analysis of current tendencies it may be so described, but otherwise it goes very much upon past assumptions, and it is on the question of these assumptions that Miss Harrison will find most criticism in all camps. She quotes a critic who took her to task for treating religion as though it were an extinct thing of only historical interest, and she straightway continues the assumption. About the same time as this lecture was delivered a writer in the *Literary Digest* declared that, while there were but a few earnest Rationalists bent upon enlightening the world with their own lanterns, there are a great many professors of religion earnestly pursuing a similar course. To the writer in the *Rationalist* paper the fight was still in its early stages. Miss Harrison persists nevertheless that it is already won. It is somewhat futile to say that from different points of view both may be right. Miss Harrison quotes with approval several extracts from modern divines in which they frankly surrender untenable positions, and asks what more is wanted: It is true the battle is not now raging in the same place as it was when Bishop Colenso fought in the van, and to continue the fight on that ground is only battling with the slain, though there are still plenty of ghosts ready for the fray who fancy themselves very much alive and mistake their own unsubstantiality for invulnerability. To the progressive Rationalist the question is rather that of dealing with opponents who have changed their ground. He has to consider not only how they should be pursued, but whether it is necessary or expedient to pursue them. Miss Harrison deals with the desire for a church, the instinct for institutionalism, which has both its strong and its weak points. The Rationalist who wishes to carry on the war to the most purpose looks very keenly into this institutionalism, for man owes everything to his gregariousness, including all his conspiracies against his liberties. It may be that, in Parliament or in trade unions, or in great business enterprises or State control, more dangerous attacks are being made upon his liberties than in religious institutions, but, remembering all that is past, the devotee of freedom looks most keenly into any institution which lays a special claim to divine sanction, for it is there that he will find final intolerance most surely.

It must be confessed that Miss Harrison's vision of the new religion is exceedingly vague. She deplores but regards as no more than the stirrings of the moribund the accessions to the old Churches, but welcomes a new creed of Immanence of the potency of which she is convinced. It is quite true that the spirit of man is not eternally satisfied with the denials of error. The "Protestant" has to find something else to live upon when his protest is no longer needed, and it is this something else which Miss Harrison finds in Immanence. She finds in the new mysticism—and in all mysticism as its common property—a recognition of the relations of things to one another, or an essential unity. It is worth while to remember that Professor Whitehead, also one of the intellectual lights of Cambridge, finds this establishment of the relationship of things to one another as the ultimate function of mathematics. Professor Whitehead's exaltation of mathematics to the same function, as Immanence will certainly not satisfy those who have an instinctive dislike

BERESFORD ON JUTLAND.

A writer at home well remembers taking the late Lord Beresford the first official news of the Battle of Jutland. It was in a remote delightful village in Bucks. The fight was on the Wednesday; the first Admiralty communiqué appeared on the Friday evening; so, couched, as all know, as to suggest a British naval defeat. When Lord Beresford came to the drawing room to read his face fell. "I had read it a second time and I was not at all surprised," he remarked. "The fight had gone against us like this." He read it a second time and I was not at all surprised. His comments, not for publication, with a truly quarter-deckian epithet at the expense of the Admiralty, said: "You mark my words. They've spoken too soon. I'll bet my boots Beatty has finished the Hun for the rest of the war. Some fool at Whitehall is trying to make our flesh creep." It was commonly alleged that there was a more venal motive, connected with "exchange gambling."

For cold abstractions, and it leaves no room for the collective emotion which Miss Harrison finds now to be the basis of natural religion. But mysticism as an explanation or as a guide is a very dangerous quicksand. It is a door opened invitingly to error. It keeps the soul swept and garnished for the entrance of the seven worst devils. It has its poetic uses. When combined with ritual it has its emotional uses—and abuses. But in itself it consists very largely of a confusion of thought. Some of the greatest mystics have been people who connected unrelated things and found them one simply because they were intellectually incapable of distinguishing between simultaneous impressions. In mild degrees and in the proper place this confusion of impressions is capable of inspiring pleasant and harmless emotions, but when it ceases to be a glamour and becomes an obsession it becomes dangerous. It is a good thing of which we can very quickly have too much.

Miss Harrison claims the right to use the word "God" in a new sense, for lack of a new terminology. Without any such apology she uses "religion" in a new sense, when she says that "The province of religion is, in a word, not truth or falsehood, not mistaken ideals, but values." This puts a somewhat new definition on religion, and even on emotion. We have, on this definition, to regard as religion the prevailing preoccupation of leading popular thought. But while we may accept, for want of a new word, this definition of religion, it helps little or nothing towards understanding what the prevailing preoccupation is. Miss Harrison finds it in Immanence, but others will find Immanence a mere intellectual fad—the latest variety of pantheism. Moreover, the new classification takes no account of truth or falsehood, as its sponsor says. The New Mysticism, combined with a new gregariousness, may prove soothing and comforting, but it will hardly provide intellectual satisfaction to those who still look forward. A creed (again the word is used for want of a better one) which simply follows the highest valuation of the moment may find itself making a religion of the fox-trot. That would be comparatively harmless. But what if it ascribed the leading value in human interest to something that was in itself an error—such as mysticism? The search for truth might go under in a wave of popular error. The most convinced democrat will not deny that the majority may very well go wrong. All that he claims is that it is less likely to go wrong than an individual or an oligarch. Miss Harrison herself takes a misanthropic interest in these "collective emotions" and "funded expectations" without having her own outlook affected. The importance she ascribes to religion (as newly defined) rests on the fact, in support of which the Hon. Bertrand Russell (a conferee of Professor Whitehead) is quoted, that impulse is a more powerful factor in human affairs than reason. This seems to be an excellent reason for giving impulse a right direction, and for studying impulses—but not for changing what Miss Harrison calls the good old Victorian dictum that the feelings are a very dangerous guide. She speaks in effect of a crusade, for all-important truths playing itself out and the reiteration of these truths at last having no mark to reach. But this is not because any particular phase of truth is only partial or can cease to be true. Rather it would be the philosophic position to recognise the need of ever fashioning fresh weapons against human error, which rises, like Antaeus, stronger from every overthrow. So far, however, Immanence, spiritualism, revivalism, and other skimmings from war emotions, do not seem to have any particular influence, though people advertise them considerably. At present there is a check in collective impulse. There is no compelling thought to obsess all minds with compelling power, whether professedly as a religion or otherwise. It is not that the world is quiescent, but only that there is as yet no general direction of impulse. Certain errors are either dead or moribund. Others will take their place. Miss Harrison, a valiant fighter against error all her life, seems rather disposed to welcome them with open arms because, being errors, they are therefore human.

John Chronicle.

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

A CZECH CONSPIRATOR IN SHANGHAI.

As the majority of the people who have been sentenced to death have not survived to tell the tale, it is of considerable interest to find one who has had the experience and lived. Such a man is in Shanghai just now in the person of Mr. V. Cervinka, editor of the *Narodnich Listy* of Prague, a gentleman who was mixed up with the plotting which brought into existence the country of Czechoslovakia, and who was condemned to death in consequence of his plotting. He has been on a trip to Omsk, collecting data on the situation there, and is now returning to Bohemia.

Mr. Cervinka's story is no ordinary one, for it goes back to the day that war was declared. The outbreak of hostilities was the signal for activity on the part of those who had long been working for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks from the Hapsburg domination. Several bodies had long been in existence, but on that day they united. Massaryk, the present President, and Benes, the Minister of Finance, escaped from the country, and thenceforth the movement was carried on in London and Paris and later in New York. Massaryk became a professor in London, and his lectures on the cause gave the Austrian Government the information that a vast movement was afoot. Mr. Cervinka was one of those remaining in Prague. He and his comrades communicated with the outside world through Switzerland and Italy, so long as the latter was neutral, and also by bold messengers who worked their way across the Russian front. The plot was thickening when the Austrians were aroused to the extreme danger in which their ramshackle empire was situated, and in 1915 some 800 people were arrested for high treason.

THREE YEARS IN PRISON.

Mr. Cervinka was among those who had to stand their trial in Vienna, and he was one of 15 on whom the death sentence was imposed. Thanks to the intervention of the King of Spain, whose care for the weaker races under the heel of the Central Empires has earned him the gratitude of the Allies, these death sentences were never carried into effect, but for three years the men were confined to prison. The death of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Russian revolution made a change in the Dual Monarchy. The new Emperor Karl was influenced greatly by the Empress Zita in a liberal direction. The result was the proclamation of an amnesty in July, 1917, and an attempt to secure the sympathies of the Bohemians and kindred races.

So the plot dragged on, and Mr. Cervinka points with pride to the fact that in 1917 Czech battalions were fighting for the Allies both on the western and eastern fronts. In October, 1918, so much had the power of the Czechs increased that they were able to send a deputation to Count Andrássy in Vienna, and there it was that they secured the independence of the new state. In the morning the news was telephoned through to Prague that the Hapsburg domination over the country had ceased, the commander of the garrison quietly handed over the place to the Czech National Council, and the revolution was consummated. — *N. C. Daily News.*

SOLDIER CRAFTSMEN.

TRAINING DISABLED MEN WHILE IN HOSPITAL.

To relieve the monotonous hours of disabled Service men still under medical treatment, and at the same time to train them to earn their own living, the Ministry of Pensions is setting up centres where technological courses will go side by side with medical treatment.

A start has already been made at Huntingdon, where lessons in clock repairing are being given in hospital; while at Slough a number of patients have begun a course of training in unit jewellery making—Le., building up from small silver bars (the unit) various forms of ornament. Large centres are to be opened at Epsom and Blackpool, with special medical and educational staffs. At the latter place a camp hospital is being turned into a training centre with accommodation for several hundreds of men who will receive instruction in various crafts. They are maintained during the courses, which are of varying length, and their families receive allowances. Mr. P. Wilkinson, F.R.S., Director of Education at Bolton and an expert in the administration of technical schools, who is advising the Ministry in the matter, stated that the quality of the work of the men will be as good as that of the men who are the recognised "qualifying" examinations. In the staffs which will be required when the Education Act of 1918 is in full working order.

THE SHORTAGE OF PASSAGES.

GOVERNMENT HAMPERING TRADE.

Referring to a previous article it had published on the subject, "The Times" says:—Comments we have received respecting our reference to the lack of sea passage facilities for business men show how deep-rooted is the sense of grievance on this subject in the City. The irritation is fanned by the belief that the War Office has still the principal and last voice in the limited accommodation to be allotted. While hostilities continued there was not a murmur against the principle, but now business men are asking whether it is good for the country that commercial interests should repeatedly be brushed aside. Rightly or wrongly, the feeling is very strong indeed that the claims of commercial men are not being properly represented. One business man writes that the situation is remarkable, for "on the one hand the Prime Minister and his colleagues advise us that we are approaching disaster because we cannot increase our export trade, while, on the other hand, instead of helping us to increase that trade, they are doing the very opposite."

BOOKED BERTHS WITHDRAWN.

As an instance of what is happening, Messrs. John Birch & Co. (Limited), of 2 London Wall Buildings, who act as overseas agents for Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., of Glasgow, send us a list and particulars of tight men for whom they have been trying, mostly unsuccessfully, to secure passages to the East in connection with the export trade. Two of the men were specially demobilized to take up work abroad. The first name on the list is that of Mr. W. G. Warburton, O.B.E., who was long Deputy Coal Controller of India and Coal Controller at Bombay. Mr. Warburton was ordered home for a rest after his war service, but being anxious to return to his own business in India he booked accommodation three months ago in the Anchor liner "Castalia." It appears that all the accommodation in this vessel has now been requisitioned by the Government, and the shipping company, seeing no opportunity of offering other accommodation, has returned the passage moneys paid by civilians. Apparently no attempt has been made by the Government to provide berths for the passengers who are now prevented from travelling. The sense of grievance in this case is very strong indeed.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRANSPORT.

Evidently feeling is also strong in the case of Mr. James Hart, of 16 Fenchurch Street, London, who writes:—

Re your article this morning. Why reft ships released from transport service? They packed us in the earlier days when going to Salonika to the extent of over 3,000 in a bulk that broke down in a gale before we were off Brest, and we were given up as lost. Thousands of men would "rough it" under the same conditions to get away, and inasmuch as steamers regularly sail for South Africa with vacant tonnage space, a human cargo would pay better than freight. Six such voyages would wipe out the waiting surplus. Mr. Hart adds: "Whilst business arrangements are under the brake of loggishness, theorists, and jurists, what can be expected?"

EFFECT OF PORT DELAYS ON THE TEA TRADE.

Remarks made recently respecting the handling effect of port congestion on tea prices have been fully supported by the course of events at the tea sales this week. In some cases dealers who were temporarily short of tea have been bidding prices representing advances of from 1s. to 2s. per pound, as compared with prices ruling a week ago, rather than be without supplies. Although immense quantities of tea have arrived in port, there has, owing to the confusion in the docks, been great delay in the weighing and taring which must always be carried out before the teas are offered for sale. Consequently, the quantities printed in the catalogue have barely kept pace with the demand, and high prices have been paid. The effect of these prices, it is contended in the market, has, so far as at any rate, fallen mainly on traders, some of whom are now stated to be working on a very slender margin of profit.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide sale, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

ATTACK ON UNPOPULAR ENGINEER.

The *Jiji* tells an extraordinary tale of the sea. It says that the matter has not yet come to the knowledge of the Japanese authorities, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, on board one of whose ships the incident occurred, is keeping the affair "strictly secret." The story is that when the Yokohama-maru had just entered the Indian Ocean on September 3 on her homeward voyage from London, Mr. Sasaki Kumaichi, the first engineer of the steamer, while seated on a bench on the upper deck was suddenly enveloped in a blanket, and thrown down the hold. About a dozen people then attacked him with hammers and knives, severely injuring him about the head and body. Some time afterwards, he was discovered by a fireman, lying helpless and nearly dead. The ship's doctor was immediately summoned, and rendered medical aid. On investigation, it was found that the assailants were stewards of the ship, who were dealt with by Captain Okamoto according to regulations. It is alleged that the victim had managed to incur the indignation of these stewards by his rather strict treatment of them. But what a chief engineer has to do with stewards is not explained.

PERMEABILITY OF AIRSHIP FABRIC.

The gas-tightness of fabrics and of seams formed in them is a matter which has been very thoroughly dealt with in papers to the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which it is understood will be published very shortly. It may, however, be said that the amount of hydrogen which leaks out through the fabric of an airship is a matter of purely nominal importance with fabrics of the excellence now available. The matter of real importance is the passage of air through the fabric into the gas space. This air reduces the purity of the gas, and unless very large quantities of gas are consumed by the ship by discharge through the valves, it is impossible to eliminate this air sufficiently to maintain the gas purity which is necessary to give the ship her required lift.

An interesting point which has been clearly established is that the air, which diffuses into the gas space tends to collect at the bottom of the envelope, more particularly in ribbed ships where the circulation of gas is less free than in circular envelopes. Samples of gas taken from within 12 in. or so of the bottom of the envelope show a hydrogen purity of some 1 per cent lower than that in the rest of the envelope. Further, the ratio of oxygen to nitrogen in this impure gas shows that the air has come in by diffusion and not by mechanical leakage. This puddle of impure gas only collects while the ship is at rest in the shed, and is quickly dissipated as soon as flight is started. Some of the chemical and physical changes which accompany the loss of gas-tightness of a rubber proofed fabric are at present very obscure. Loss of gas-tightness appears to proceed very slowly for a considerable time, and then to become very rapid, almost in the nature of a sudden collapse. In some cases the gas-tightness is actually found to increase for a short time after the fabric has been made—Wing Commander T. R. Cave-Browne Cave, in *Engineering*.

WAR TIME LIES.

The firm of Trumps (Ltd.), which carries on a seed business at Barnstable in England, has received a catalogue from a firm in Germany. This firm took as an unparalleled insult and the letter it sent in reply is duly published in the *Times*, perhaps as an example of the way in which such offers should be treated. The reply of the English firm is not worth reproducing, but we note that it resuscitates the old charges of the shooting of wrecked sailors and the crucifixion of soldiers. Presumably in Barnstable these stories are still firmly believed. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has been discussing these alleged "barbarities" again in the columns of *Common Sense* and finds no evidence. In regard to the crucifixion of soldiers he writes:—

"The story of the crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant for which the *Morning Post* made itself responsible, having served its purpose, was hurried into oblivion. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* took it upon himself to make inquiries. It was said to have been 'told' to some body by 'certain officers' in the Dublin Fusiliers. Mr. Farrer applied for information to the Dublin Fusiliers. The answer was that 'after careful investigation there is no trace of any evidence in this office of the incident mentioned by you.' Mr. Farrer then applied to the Canadian 'Record Office,' and was told that 'this office has no information regarding the supposed crucifixion of a Canadian N.C.O. by the enemy.'"

These facts must have been well known to the *Times*, yet its comment on the Barnstable firm's letter is confined to a jibe at the English used by the German firm in replying. This answer, of course, expresses surprise at the English firm still having faith in such foolish stuff,

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

NOVEMBER 3rd 1919.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Best Saddle, — Mol Long Pa .. lb.	22	Chickens, — Kai Tai lb.	35
" Prime Out lb.	20	Capons, Small, — Sin Kai lb.	30
" " — Ham Ngau Yau lb.	22	Capons, Large, — Sin Kai lb.	32
" Roast, — Shiu lb.	20	Duck, — Ap lb.	24
" Breast, — Ngau Nam lb.	18	Larks, — Fan Kau lb.	13
" Soup, — Tong Yuk lb.	16	Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.	15
" Steak, — Ngau Yau Pa lb.	20	Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	25
" Steak Saddle, — Ngau Lau lb.	22	Fowls, Canton, — Kai lb.	25
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung lb.	18	Fowls, Hainan, — Hol Nam Kai lb.	28
Salmon's Brand, — Ngau No per set	10	Geese, — Ngo lb.	30
Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li each 50	10	Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Nap, each	24
Tongue, corned, — Ham Ngau Li	each 60 cents	Hobow, — Hol Hau Pak Nap	each 25
Head, — Ngau Tau, each 1.00		Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung lb.	55
Heart, — Ngau Sam lb.	15	Turkeys, Raw, — Fo Kai Na lb.	55
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin lb.	10	Snipe, — Sha Tau lb.	20
" Feet, — Ngau Kank, each	10	Pheasant, — Sha Kai lb.	20
" Kidney, — Ngau Tin lb.	10	Quail, — On Chun lb.	15
" Tail, — Ngau Mai lb.	10	Partridges, — Che Ku lb.	80
" Liver, — Ngau Kank lb.	10		
" Tripe (unfrozen), — Ngau Li lb.	6		
Olives, Head and Feet, — Ngau Tai	each 1.10		
Mutton Chop, — Young Fat Kwai lb.	30		
" Leg, — Young Fat lb.	30		
" Shoulder, — Young Fat lb.	25		
" Saddle, — Young Fat lb.	30		
Pig's Chittlings, — Chu Cheung lb.	35		
" Bacon, — Chu No per set	2		
" Feet, — Chu Kank lb.	15		
" Fry, — Chu Chap lb.	15		
" Head, — Chu Tau lb.	15		
" Heart, — Chu Sam lb.	15		
" Kidney, — Chu Tin lb.	15		
" Liver, — Chu Kank lb.	15		
" Pork Chop, — Chu Pak Kwai lb.	25		
" Leg, — Chu Pak lb.	25		
" Loin, — Chu Hui Yau lb.	24		
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau lb.	24		
Sheep's Head and Feet, — Young			
" Fat, — Chu Kank lb.	70		
" Heart, — Young Fat lb.	12		
" Kidney, — Young Fat lb.	12		
" Liver, — Young Fat lb.	12		
" Sucking Pig, to order, — Chu Tai, .. lb.	24		
" Suckling Pig, — Shang Ngau Yau .. lb.	20		
" Mutton, — Shang Young Fat lb.	30		
" Veal, — Ngau Tai Yau lb.	30		
" Sausages, — Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1 .. lb. 20		
	No. 2 .. lb. 20		
Fish.		Vegetables, &c.	
Barbel, — Ka Yu lb.	22	Artichokes, — Ah Chi Chank each	8
" Bream, — Pin Yu lb.	30	Beans, Sprout, — Nga Tai lb.	6
" Canton Fresh Water Fish, —		" Long, — Tin Kok lb.	12
" Hoai Sin Yu lb.	24	Beet Root, — Hong Tai Tin each	10
" Carp, — Li Yu lb.	24	Bitter Melon, — Fu Kwa lb.	8
" Catfish, — Chik Yu lb.	16	Brijala, Green, — Ching Yau Kwai .. lb.	8
" Codfish, — Mun Yu lb.	20	" Red, — Hong Kwai lb.	6
" Crab, — Hal, lb.	30	Cabbage Chinese, (common), —	
" Cuttle Fish, — Mak Yu lb.	16	" Kai Tai lb.	10
" Dab, — Sha Mang Yu lb.	16	" (Shanghai) — Ye Tai lb.	14
" Dace, — Wong Mei Lap lb.	16	Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shun .. lb.	8
" Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha lb.	16	Cailliflowers (Large), — Ye Tai Pa each	—
" Eels, Conger, — Hol Man lb.	28	" (Medium) lb.	—
" Fresh water, — Tam Shai Yu .. lb.	28	" (Small) lb.	—
" Yellow, — Wong Sin lb.	32	Carrots, — Kan Shun lb.	19
" Frog, — Tin Kai lb.	32	Celery Chinese, — Tong Kai Tai .. lb.	15
" Garoupe, — Shek Pan lb.	45	Chillies, Dried, — Kon Lat Chia .. lb.	20
" Grouper, — Pak Kap Yu lb.	45	" Red, — Hong Pa Chia lb.	10
" Herring, — Tin Pak lb.	20	" Green, — Ching Lai Chia .. lb.	8
" Mullet, — Cheung Kwan Kai lb.	20	Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chi Tai	lb. 10
" Labrus, — Wong Pa Yu lb.	20		
" Loach, — Wu Yu lb.	26	Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa each	5
" Lobster, — Lung Ha lb.	36	Gauze, — Sun Tan lb.	8
" Mackerel, — Chi Yu lb.	30	Ginger, young, — Sun Tai Keung .. lb.	9
" Monk Fish, — Mong Yu lb.	38	Ginger, old, — Lo Keung lb.	9
" Mullus, — Tai Yu lb.	30	Horseradish, Shanghai, — Lik Kai .. lb.	10
" Oyster, — Shang Ho lb.	28	Indian Corn, — Shek Mai each	5
" Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu lb.	18	Lettuce, — Young Shang Tai .. lb.	6
" Perch, — Tai Lu lb.	24	Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai lb.	6
" Pike, — Pa Pau Fong lb.	18		
" Plait, — Pan Yu lb.	20	" Mandarin, — Kwai	
" Pomfret, Black, — Kai Chong lb.	30	" Lan Ma Tai lb.	35
" Pomfret, White, — Kai Chong lb.	30	Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Tai Ku lb.	40
" Prawns, — Ming Ha lb.	45	Okras lb.	—
" Ray, — Pa Pa Sha lb.	32	Onions, Bombay, — Young Ching Tai lb.	8
" Rock Fish, — Shek Kai Kung lb.	24	Onions, Green, — Shang Ching Tai lb.	8
" Roach, — Ching Yu lb.	23	Onions, Shanghai, — Chung Kai	
" Salmon, — Ma Yu lb.	45	" (Small) lb.	—
" Shark, — Sha Yu lb.	10	Parley, — Kan Tai lb.	20
" Skate, — Po Yu lb.	10	Potato, Sweet, — Fan Shu lb.	20
" Shrimps, — Ha lb.	28	" Japanese, — Yai Fan Shu Tai lb.	—
" Snapper, — Lap Yu lb.	24	" American, — Pa Ki Shu Tai lb.	—
" Sole, — Tai Sha Yu lb.	24	Pumpkin, — Tung Yu lb.	4
" Tench, — Wan Yu lb.	22	Radish, — Hong Le Pak Tai .. lb.	4
" Turbot, — Ho Kiu Yu lb.	22	Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong .. lb.	6
" Turtles, small, fresh water, —		Shallots, — Kong Chong Tai lb.	5
" Kam Yu lb.	60	Spinach, — Yin Tai lb.	5
		" Tomatoes, — Pa Ke lb.	5
		Taro, — Wu Tai lb.	4
		Taratini, Fresh, (Long), — Pa Pak .. lb.	4
		Vegetable Marrow, — Kiu Kwai .. lb.	2
		Water Cress, — Kai Yung Tai lb.	15
		" Lily root, — Lin Ngau lb.	6
		Yam, — Tai Shu lb.	5

and impertinent swindles as these stories of killing wrecked sailors and crucifixion of soldiers." Mr. Jerome K. Jerome told in disavowal early in the war by refusing to believe one alleged "barbarity" again in the columns of *Common Sense* and finds no evidence. In regard to the crucifixion of soldiers he writes:—

"The story of the crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant for which the *Morning Post* made itself responsible, having served its purpose, was hurried into oblivion. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* took it upon himself to make inquiries. It was said to have been 'told' to some body by 'certain officers' in the Dublin Fusiliers. Mr. Farrer applied for information to the Dublin Fusiliers. The answer was that 'after careful investigation there is no trace of any evidence in this office of the incident mentioned by you.' Mr. Farrer then applied to the Canadian 'Record Office,' and was told that 'this office has no information regarding the supposed crucifixion of a Canadian N.C.O. by the enemy.'"

These facts must have been well known to the *Times*, yet its comment on the Barnstable firm's letter is confined to a jibe at the English used by the German firm in replying. This answer, of course, expresses surprise at the English firm still having faith in such foolish stuff,

JIMMY WILDE FOR AMERICA.

BRITISH BOXERS SEEKING FURTHER HONOURS.

Jimmy Wilde, England's sensational flyweight boxer, will probably arrive in America early in November. Boy McCormick, light-heavyweight champion of Great Britain, and holder of the Lord Lonsdale championship belt, is authority for this statement.

The rigid enforcement of emigration laws in England will prevent Wilde from reaching America before November, according to McCormick. The little Welshman has accepted one of the many lucrative offers made by American promoters and is prepared to sail, but has been unable to get his passport yet.

"Wilde is anxious to visit America and demonstrate his ability before followers of the sport," said McCormick, "but I doubt whether he will arrive before November, and not then, unless he is extremely lucky. I say this from the experience I had in coming over. I was all ready for the trip for six weeks before I obtained my passport, and then I was fortunate to secure accommodation on the ship across. The demand for ship accommodation is remarkable just before I sailed. I saw Wilde's manager and he informed me he had accepted American offers for bouts and was preparing for the journey. But at that time he had not begun to arrange for passport. He'll have a hard time getting these credentials."

McCormick is leaving America for Australia. The British cruiserweight champion has been signed for six bouts in the Antipodes, which will be held in a space of six months. McCormick plans to return after filling his Australian engagements and seek ring honours against American boxers of his weight. The British boxer declared that he is particularly anxious to box Harry Greb, the Pittsburgh boxer, or Battling Levinsky.

He said he would also like to arrange a return match with Augie Ratner, the Bronx boxer. McCormick declared that he boxed Ratner a 15-round bout London last March and was beaten on points. The English lad, while not wishing to detract from the merit of Ratner's achievement, nevertheless stated he was confident he could beat the Bronx boxer if given another chance. McCormick said he was ill on the night of his bout with Ratner, and had his physician notify the club officials in London to this effect, but the promoters insisted that he go through with the bout.

"Ratner is a very clever boxer," said McCormick, "but he lacks punching power and experience. My reason for saying this is that he failed to knock me out when he boxed me in London. I was sick when I entered the ring for that bout, after trying unsuccessfully to have it postponed. In my poor condition, I was unable to box up to my best form and could not do myself justice. If Ratner had been a heavy hitter, therefore, it would have been an easy matter to have put me out."

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 7th NOVEMBER, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Sterling Exchange 4/3 1/2 T. T.

Hongkong Bank, ... \$330 b.

MARRIOTT'S BANK.

Canton Ind. ... \$440 a.

North China Ind. ... T. 308 a.

Union Ind. ... \$197 1/2 a. 199 1/2 a.

Yantai Ind. ... \$270 a.

Far East Ind. ... T. 23 b.

FAR EASTERN.

China Fire Ins. ... \$133 a.

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... \$245 a.

SHEWAN.

Donghai ... \$84 b.

H.K. Steamship ... \$23 1/2 a.

Indo-China (Fret.) ... \$20 b.

Do. (Det.) ... \$245 b.

Shell Transport ... \$300/ b.

Star Lines ... \$30 b. 33 a.

RAFFLES.

China Sugars ... \$137 b. 184 a.

Malabar Sugars ... \$44 a.

MIRAGE.

Kalan Mining Adm. ... 90/ a.

Langkai ... T. 18 a.

Shanghai Loans ... \$130 a.

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BANKS.

Banking Service with AMERICA direct and personal.

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our personal service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Head Office—NEW YORK.

Other branches in

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Tientsin—Manila, Canton.

Asia Banking Corporation HONGKONG.

[STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco Bankers Trust Company, New York City Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill. First National Bank of Portland, Oregon Guaranty Trust Company of New York Guardian Savings Trust Co., Cleveland. Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington. National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 7, 1919.	
On London	4 1/2
On demand	4 1/2
On 30 days sight	4 1/2
On 60 days sight	4 1/2
On 90 days sight	4 1/2
On 120 days sight	4 1/2
On 150 days sight	4 1/2
On 180 days sight	4 1/2
On 210 days sight	4 1/2
On 240 days sight	4 1/2
On 270 days sight	4 1/2
On 300 days sight	4 1/2
On 330 days sight	4 1/2
On 360 days sight	4 1/2
On 390 days sight	4 1/2
On 420 days sight	4 1/2
On 450 days sight	4 1/2
On 480 days sight	4 1/2
On 510 days sight	4 1/2
On 540 days sight	4 1/2
On 570 days sight	4 1/2
On 600 days sight	4 1/2
On 630 days sight	4 1/2
On 660 days sight	4 1/2
On 690 days sight	4 1/2
On 720 days sight	4 1/2
On 750 days sight	4 1/2
On 780 days sight	4 1/2
On 810 days sight	4 1/2
On 840 days sight	4 1/2
On 870 days sight	4 1/2
On 900 days sight	4 1/2
On 930 days sight	4 1/2
On 960 days sight	4 1/2
On 990 days sight	4 1/2
On 1020 days sight	4 1/2
On 1050 days sight	4 1/2
On 1080 days sight	4 1/2
On 1110 days sight	4 1/2
On 1140 days sight	4 1/2
On 1170 days sight	4 1/2
On 1200 days sight	4 1/2
On 1230 days sight	4 1/2
On 1260 days sight	4 1/2
On 1290 days sight	4 1/2
On 1320 days sight	4 1/2
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On 1470 days sight	4 1/2
On 1500 days sight	4 1/2
On 1530 days sight	4 1/2
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On 1830 days sight	4 1/2
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On 1890 days sight	4 1/2
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On 1980 days sight	4 1/2
On 2010 days sight	4 1/2
On 2040 days sight	4 1/2
On 2070 days sight	4 1/2
On 2100 days sight	4 1/2
On 2130 days sight	4 1/2
On 2160 days sight	4 1/2
On 2190 days sight	4 1/2
On 2220 days sight	4 1/2
On 2250 days sight	4 1/2
On 2280 days sight	4 1/2
On 2310 days sight	4 1/2
On 2340 days sight	4 1/2
On 2370 days sight	4 1/2
On 2400 days sight	4 1/2
On 2430 days sight	4 1/2
On 2460 days sight	4 1/2
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On 3240 days sight	4 1/2
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On 9510 days sight	4 1/2
On 9540 days sight	4 1/2
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On 9690 days sight	4 1/2
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On 9930 days sight	4 1/2
On 9960 days sight	4 1/2
On 9990 days sight	4 1/2
On 10020 days sight	4 1/2
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